Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 23, 1959

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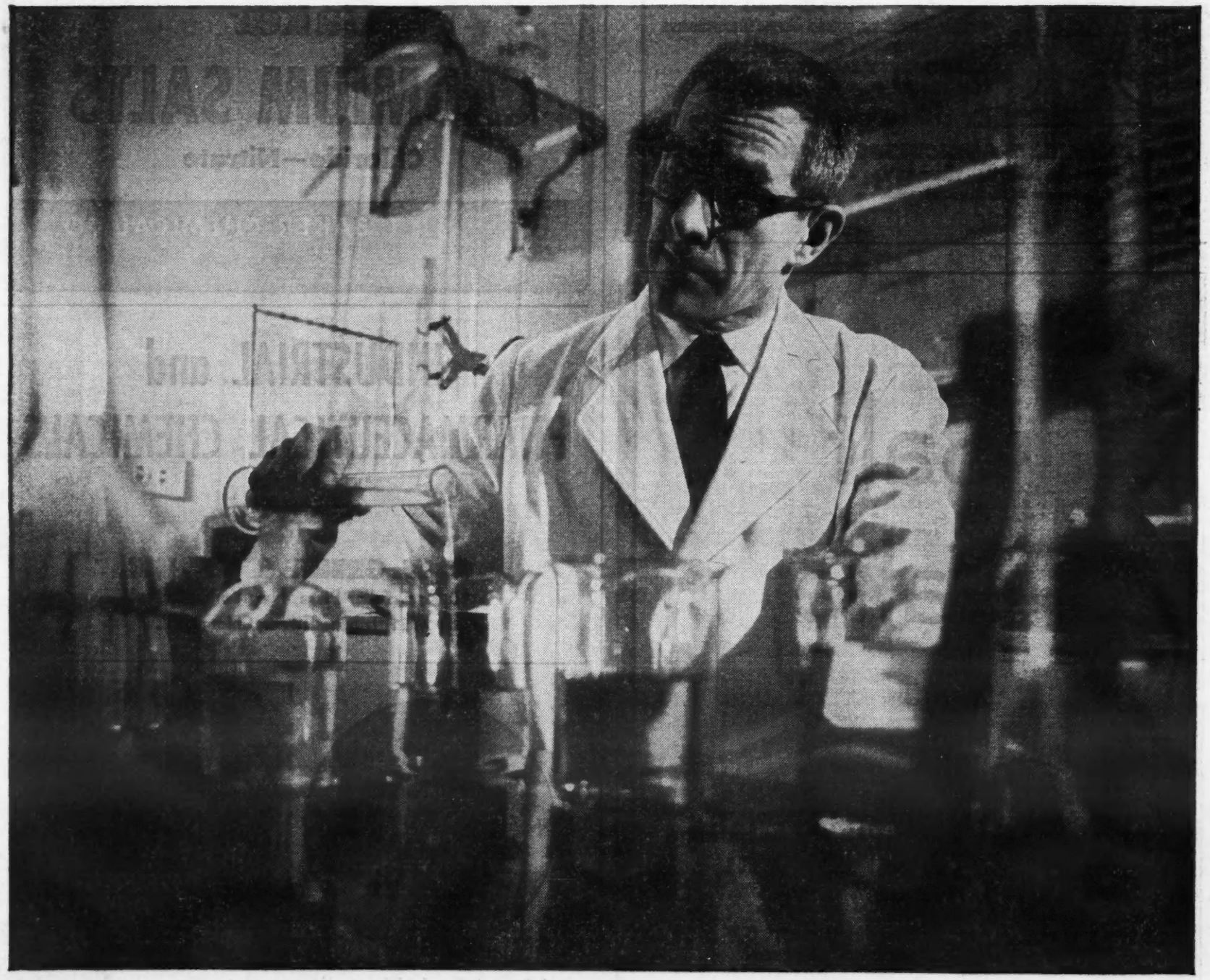


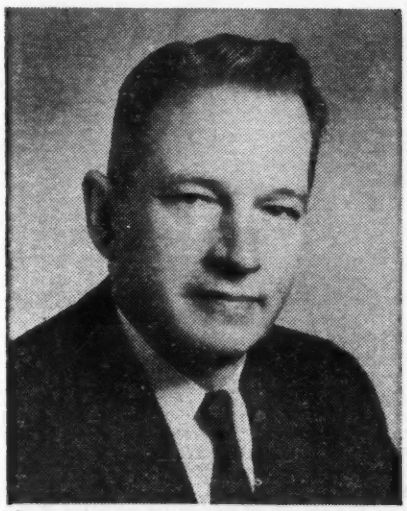
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 175 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. February 23, 1959

SLATED FOR NEW HOOKER POSTS: Thomas F. Willers (left) and F. Leonard Bryant (right), both vice-presidents of Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., are slated for new appointments in March when the company forms an autonomous eastern chemical division and makes autonomous its present phosphorus division. Mr. Willers will be general manager of the eastern chemical unit and Mr. Bryant general manager of the phosphorus division.

Tariff Commission to Be Ignored? We Won't Know Till Next October

Can the President ignore the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in escape clause cases and devise his own form of relief for industries—such as the chemical business—that are plagued with a flood of imports? The answer to this important question won't be known by the chemical people and other groups with problems before the Tariff Commission until the next term of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in October.



NEW VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert L. Beyer, appointed vice-president in charge of sales and public relations by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. He had been the company's general sales manager since 1953.

It was disclosed last week, with the filing of the government's brief in the so-called bicycle case in which this issue is raised, that time has run out for arguments and a decision on the case in the present term of the court. Therefore no action can be taken until after the summer recess.

A Most Important Question

The question presented is considered by tariff experts and court observers, and also by chemical executives, as probably the most important tariff matter to come before the court in years. It stems from a decision last year of the Customs Court, in which it was held that the President is without authority to modify a recommendation for relief made by the Tariff Commission, but must either accept or reject the commission's findings.

Aside from the broad question of Presidential authority under the trade agreements law, which is of interest to all industries with complaints of excessive imports, the chemical industry has a more direct interest in that it is now awaiting action by the President on the Tariff Commission's recommendations in the tartrates investigation.

In a report earlier this year, the Tariff Commission recommended to the President that present rates on tartaric acid and cream of tartar be doubled to save the domestic industry from complete extinction (OPD 1/19/59). The President has until March 15 to act on the commission's recommendations.

In the test case before the Customs Appeals Court, the President modified the

—Continued on page 32

Sohio, Atlas Join In Chemical Project

Solar Nitrogen Chemicals, Inc., is a new company on the American business scene—organized to manufacture and sell agricultural and industrial chemicals. Its owners are Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, Ohio, and Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

The new organization will acquire all of Sohio's present ammonia and related petrochemical facilities at Lima, Ohio, and will succeed to the business heretofore conducted by Sohio in these products.

Sohio Chemical Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), will continue to operate the plant and to act as sales agent for the new company.

Edward F. Morrill, president of Sohio

—Continued on page 62

Vitro Gets an Interest In Heavy Minerals Co.

Vitro Corporation of America, New York, has acquired the equity interest held by Crane Company, Chicago, in Heavy Minerals Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Acquisition of Crane's interest gives Vitro an 87½ percent ownership of Heavy Minerals Company. A minority interest is held by a subsidiary of the French chemical group of Pechiney, known as Societe de Produits Chimiques des Terres Rares.

Chemical Men Get Warning: Juice Up the Research Programs For Textile Industry's Needs

Chemical makers are still rubbing their ears this week after hearing an executive from their own ranks call them to task for what hasn't yet been achieved in the textile chemical field. The industry leader—speaking alternately as castigator for present and past sins of omission, and as a medium foreseeing the wonders of the future—warned the chemical men that they will have to juice up their textile research programs and broaden their bases if they want to answer what he calls the "crying needs" of the textile industry.

The far-seeing executive is George O. Linberg, executive vice-president of Melrose Chemical Corporation, Melrose, Mass. Springboard for his speech was the annual meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association in Atlanta, Ga., last week.

Hits Myopic Approach

Mr. Linberg teed off on industry's myopic approach to chemicals that are already in use in other fields but are not being used in textiles. He also hit at the lack of vision and imagination in the approach of the chemical people to the future needs of textiles.

Mr. Linberg strongly advised his audience that "when looking into the future for useful textile chemical products, one must examine carefully what has gone on before . . . have your research chemists look into chemicals that are used in fields other than textiles? The search will be profitable!"

In stressing this point, he added that "in looking back over some of the literature and some of the work that has been done for the textile industry, I want to emphasize again the lapse of years that takes place between the chemical inception of materials that later proved to be very suitable and saleable in the textile market."

He cited as an example polyvinylpyrrolidone, synthesized in 1930 and produced initially for use in blood plasma. Noting that the material now has found extensive

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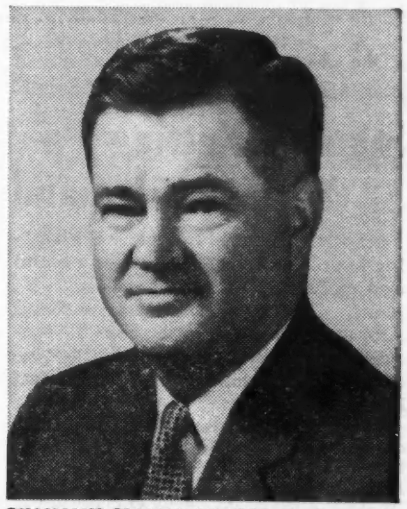

CYANAMID PLANT MANAGER: Dr. A. G. Hill, named manager of the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of American Cyanamid Company, New York. He joined Cyanamid in 1932 as a research and development chemist.

FDA Is Facing Hot Time From the Harris Committee

Food and Drug Administration can look for a hot time from the Harris Committee of the house this session. The unit has been revived to look into FDA and other agencies.

Purpose of the committee is to investigate back-door influence on regulatory agencies of the government.

This was disclosed last week by Rep Oren Harris of Ark., chairman of the house interstate commerce committee, who will head the investigating group.

He coupled his announcement with the introduction of legislation imposing severe penalties on persons making improper approaches to federal regulatory agencies—an outgrowth of the Goldfine inquiry last year.

Mr. Harris gave no details of the committee's interest in operations of the FDA, but it is understood that some criticism has reached the committee in connection with that agency's rulings on over-the-counter drugs.

Polypropylene Deal Attracts Viscose, Sun

American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company have teamed up on a fifty-fifty basis to establish an affiliate called AviSun Corporation, which they have scheduled to be the nation's second—and the largest—commercial supplier of polypropylene by mid-summer.

The parent companies are located in Philadelphia and AviSun will also have its headquarters there. A certificate of incorporation for the new company has just been filed in Delaware.

Sun scientists have developed a process for the manufacture of polypropylene resins and American Viscose researchers have developed new processes for the manufacture of polypropylene film and fibers.

AviSun Corporation will be an integrated company for the manufacture, processing and sale of resins, film, fibers, elastomers, surface coatings and adhesives using olefin polymers or copolymers with other substances.

Commercial quantities of polypropylene

—Continued on page 62

MEMO TO OPD READERS:

OPD's next edition -- the 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue -- will be mailed to subscribers this week.

A 344-page bound volume, the Hi-Lo Issue will give high and low quotations for some 2600 chemicals and related process materials for 1952-58.

Next Monday's issue (March 2) will be in OPD's regular format.

GAF Litigation Sees Another Obstacle Disappear

One more obstacle to settlement of the dispute over ownership of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has disappeared.

Trustees for the I. G. Farben interests have let the time run out for appealing the lower court ruling of last December, holding they have no standing to intervene in the ownership case.

The way is now cleared for resumption of negotiations between the Department of Justice and Interhandel, the Swiss holding company claiming rightful ownership of the former German-owned chemical company, for a settlement of the ownership issues and sale of the company to American interests.

Before this is finalized, however, legislation will be pressed by the Department of Justice to permit the sale of the company while any court litigation may be pending.

Interhandel's ownership claims are still a matter of litigation in the US district Court in Washington, D.C., after having gone all the way up to the Supreme Court without a final settlement.

A bill having the same end in view as that desired by the Justice department was introduced in the senate last week by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York. It doesn't have the explicit endorsement of the department, however, and probably won't be pushed unless the department fails to come forward with its own bill.

While aimed primarily as paving the way for early sale of General Aniline, the Keating bill applies to any enemy properties seized during the war which have not yet been disposed of because of court litigation. It authorizes the President to

—Continued on page 49

Bootstrap Chemical Operation On in Far East, UN Report Says

The Far East, identified in the past weeks as the most promising area for an investment- conscious chemical industry (OPD, 2/9/59) as well as one of the more underdeveloped commercial areas in the world, is getting its hands into an operation bootstrap all its own. And chemicals are playing no small part in its program. The potential of the area is vast; the people are willing; the governments are hopeful. All that is needed is outside know-how and capital. These are the conclusions reached by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in a report on industrialization in the Far East and Asia.

"Most of the countries of the region," the UN group's survey reports, "have registered steady increases in their production of cement, chemicals (superphosphates, ammonium, sulfates, caustic soda, soda ash, etc.), textiles, sugar, paper, pulp and cardboard."

Importance of Caustic Soda

In the chemical industries themselves, the report goes on, "caustic soda and chemical fertilizers have shown steady progress and continued expanding, the former being an important chemical in rayon, plup and soap manufacturing industries which are developing considerably in China (Taiwan and the mainland), India and Japan.

"Japan ranks high among the countries of the region in the production of chemical fertilizer.

"The Sindri fertilizer plant in India is running at full capacity, producing about 333,000 tons of ammonium sulfate annually, while Burma, China (Taiwan and the mainland), Pakistan and the Philippines are considering the setting up of either new or additional fertilizer plants to meet the expanding needs of agriculture."

Countries in the region have made strong efforts to give a broad base to their industrialization programs, the report says. For example, "considerable importance has been given to small-scale industries within the general framework of indus-

—Continued on page 47

Chemical Plant Jobs Are Safer Each Year

Soon it may be safer working in a chemical plant than it will be crossing a street. The Manufacturing Chemists' Association seems to indicate this with its announcement that a record low frequency rate for disabling injuries was established by the chemical industry for 1958.

The rate was 2.98 for each million man-hours worked. The record figure compares with a rate of 3.01 in 1957. It is 61 percent better than the 7.65 rate of 1946.

Stauffer Putting Up $2 Million to Expand

Stauffer Chemical Company is investing approximatelly $2 million to expand and modernize its Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. The project, when completed later this year, will add about 25 percent to the company's capacity to produce caustic soda and chlorine at that location.

In addition to installing more chlorine-caustic cells, Stauffer is also converting the entire plant from 25 cycle to 60 cycle power. This move has been necessitated by the limited resources of 25 cycle power now available in the Niagara Falls area, due in part to the destruction of the Schoellkopf generating plant by a rock slide in 1956.

Chemical Men Warned To Watch Dairy Industry

The chemical industry has had a warning from the Food and Drug Administration to watch things in the dairy field.

It seems that penicillin residues are being found in milk in greater amounts than the FDA thinks are safe. The residues get into the milk as mastitis-afflicted cows are treated with the antibiotic. The blame does not belong primarily to the drug makers, however, but rather to the farmers who put their cows back into production too soon after treating them with penicillin.

These facts were brought to light last week in a paper presented for FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick at the annual meeting of the Dairy Products Improvement Institute in New York.

DuPont, G-M Antitrust Suit Enters Into Its Final Phase

The government's tireless efforts to amputate General Motors Corporation holdings from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., entered what experts consider to be the final rounds last week. The case, now running its course in Chicago, developed in this way:

A duPont attorney called the government's plan for immediate sale of all duPont's General Motors stock "harshness to the point of brutality," contending that the market value of the stock would be "forced" into a "substantial decline."

Head of the government's legal team aired plans to introduce evidence and call witnesses "to bring up to date" the trade relations between duPont and GM.

The government summoned ten more financial experts to appear and testify in the case sometime this week. One expert, summoned late last week, contended that if it were not for the antitrust suit duPont stock would be selling for $20 to $30 more than it is now.

The Week's Price Changes

Platinum, Rosemary Oil, Soybean Oil, Tungstic Acid Advanced. Butyl Acrylate, Cobalt Sulfate, Sodium Molybdate Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Eucalyptus oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 50).
Platinum, $8 per troy oz. (p. 30).
Rosemary oil, Spanish, 15c. per lb. (p. 50).
Soybean oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tangerine oil, Florida, 20c. per lb. (p. 50).
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 30).
Salts, 9/10c. to 2½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tungstic acid, 10c. per lb. (p. 30).

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Butyl acrylate, dms., t.l., l.t.l., ¾c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt acetate, 6c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt carbonate, 12c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt chloride, 6c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt hydrate, 15c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt nitrate, 5c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt phosphate, 8c. per lb. (p. 30).
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 5c. per lb. (p. 30).
Monohydrate, 8c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 54).
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 54).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Fishmeal, $2 to $3 per ton (p. 41).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 54).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per lb. (p. 38).
Peppermint oil, nat., 15c. per lb. (p. 50).
Sodium molybdate, cryst., 2c. per lb. (p. 30).
Sodium tungstate, 10c. per lb. (p. 30).
Soybean meal, $4 per ton (p. 54).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, NF, 25c. per lb. (p. 50).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 54).
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, 75c. per lb. (p. 50).
Haitian, $1.25 per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 20, 1959	Feb. 13, 1959	Feb. 21, 1958
110.70	111.10	109.19

Aerosol Paints Pulling the Stops

Aerosol paint manufacturers, half a step ahead of the rest of industry, are pulling all the stops to make today—not tomorrow—the beginning of a push-button world. Progress has been so swift-paced that one aerosol can manufacturer predicts a 20 percent increase in production and sales of aerosol paints this year. According to Robert Hollister, of American Can Company's product marketing division, '60 million cans of spray paints will be sold in 1959, an increase of 10 million over the 1958 figure. Mr. Hollister points out that sales in 1957 had stood at about 35 million units.

In some quarters of the aerosol industry, Mr. Hollister's statistics are considered on the conservative side. James Bampton, president of Krylon, Inc., for example, contends that the 60 million unit figure "may well be exceeded."

Mr. Bampton's confidence is beefed-up by one of Krylon's new products—reflective colors—which he thinks might account by itself "for the sale of 10 million additional units in 1959."

Mr. Bampton sees reflective colors developing broad markets in "use for mili-

—Continued on page 47

MARKET RESEARCHER: James W. Hoelscher, named manager of market research for Wallerstein Company, New York. Previously he was with Freeport Sulphur Company.

Ferro, Spanish Company Form a Concern Abroad

Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio has just concluded negotiations for the establishment of a new overseas affiliate in Bilboa, Spain.

To be known as Ferro Enamel Espanola, the new company will be jointly owned by Ferro and the Spanish firm of Union Quimica Del Norte De Espana, a leading Spanish producer of organic and inorganic chemicals, and will be capitalized for approximately $500,000. It will engage in the production of porcelain enamel and glaze frits and inorganic colors for sale throughout Spain. This brings to thirteen the number of Ferro foreign subsidiaries and affiliates.

Drug Unit Is Bought

V.C.A. Laboratories, a subsidiary of the Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has been purchased by Lanolin Plus, Inc. Chicago, a manufacturer of cosmetics.

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SALES V. P.: E. J. Black, elected vice-president of sales by Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, after having been the organization's sales manager for the last three years.

Spencer, Rayon Firm Abandon Caprolactam

Spencer Chemical Company and Industrial Rayon Corporation have given up on their plan to build a $10 million caprolactam plant at Ashland, Ky. Last July (OPD, 7/14/58) the two companies had announced to the industry their idea for making the basic raw material for nylon in a venture to be known as Ohio River Chemical Company.

Officials of Spencer indicated their company would retain the plant site just south of Ashland, but stated that they have no immediate plans for its use.

Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the Kansas City, Mo., company bearing his name, and Hayden B. Kline, head of Industrial Rayon, of Cleveland, Ohio, made this statement as they cancelled out on the caprolactam deal:

"The planned entry of another large chemical company into the caprolactam field will substantially increase the available domestic supply of caprolactam and will make it unnecessary and less attractive for us to proceed with plans to provide our own source of this material.

"The relationship between our two companies during this period of joint action has been cordial and completely satisfactory. The difficult decision to discontinue the project was made after a most careful study which indicated that it would not be desirable from the point of

—Continued on page 35

Sohio Acrylonitrile Plant To Work on New Process

The recently announced Standard Oil Company fo Ohio acrylonitrile plant at Lima, Ohio (OPD, 2/9/59) will be based on a process developed in the Sohio Research Center and stems from a research program directed toward the oxidation of olefins which was started in 1951.

The process is said to be the first commercial one for acrylonitrile starting with proplyene as a raw material. Since concentrations of proplyene are not too critical, a typical propane-propylene refinery stream is quite satisfactory. The only other raw material required is ammonia, says Sohio.

The process has been explored thoroughly in pilot plant by Sohio Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the oil company. Samples from this pilot plant have been evaluated by fiber, rubber, plastics and chemicals manufacturers. The process involves catalytic, vapor-phase reactions, and is highly selective. However, Sohio expects to recover commercial quantities of acetonitrile as a by-product, for which it expects to develop new markets.

Textiles Entering Golden Age With the Education of Chemists Held to Be Setting the Pace

The United States is entering the "Golden Age of Textiles." We are moving into this era as fast as the buying public can be educated to the wonders of finished fabrics. Also, the pace is being set by the speed with which the textile chemicals industry can acquire a sufficient number of textile chemists to beef up its work in the vital areas of development, production, research and quality control. These are the comprehensive evaluations of tomorrow's textile chemical industry arrived at by William C. Caldwell, president of Wica Chemicals, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Speaking before the Chemical Market Research Association, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., last week, Mr, Caldwell pointed up to the chemical men their potential place in the world of textile needs and future plans.

Consumer Calls the Shots

Arguing that the consumer is "calling the shots," Mr. Caldwell contended that "the textile chemist is closer to the consumer than ever before."

The textile chemist cannot do the job alone, however, he conceded. Industry itself—and this means the chemical industry—must keep in mind its purpose and what ends it has in mind.

"Most textile chemical manufacturers," Mr. Caldwell said, "are primarily occupied with the needs of the industry rather than in the promotion of materials that might be running out of our ears as a result of vertical economics."

A notable exception Mr. Caldwell culled out of his own experience was the exploitation of polyvinyl acetate emulsions "for which our company has developed facilities to produce more than two million dry pounds annually. Needless to say," he added, "we are pushing polyvinyl acetate."

However, in this "notable exception" Mr. Caldwell's firm has stressed the chemical maker's necessary answer to the problem of constantly changing needs in the textile chemical picture.

"It is noteworthy," he went on, "that the processing equipment employed by our people is not special purpose to any great extent and will lend itself to the processing of most types of organic finishing agents used in the textile industry."

"Such flexibility," he added, "precludes an estimation based on manufacturing

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Com'l Solvents Head Quits; Stockholders' Clash Blamed

J. Albert Woods, president of Commercial Solvents Corporation since 1950, has run into differences of opinion with major stockholders, including the powerful Milbank interests, and has resolved the situation by turning in his resignation.

Apparently sharing his feelings are three fellow directors of the New York-based corporation, who have announced that they will not be candidates for re-election to the board when their terms expire this year.

The directors are: William E. S. Griswold, sr.; Harvey V. B. Smith and James A. McConnell.

Mr. Woods will continue to serve the company in an advisory capacity until the end of 1962. In the meantime, Maynard C. Wheeler, who had been senior vice-president and a member of the board since 1950, has been elected acting president.

In announcing Mr. Wood's resignation

—Continued on page 32

Polyethylene Maker Expands

Extrudo-Film Corporation has begun construction of a second plant—a 50,000 square foot facility in Pottsville, Pa.— that will quadruple its present capacity to produce extruded polyethylene film, sheet and tubing. The plant is expected to begin production in May.

THOMPSON EXECUTIVE: William E. Montgomery, appointed vice-president in charge of sales and operations by Thompson Chemicals Corporation. He will make his permanent headquarters in the Thompson offices in St. Louis, Mo.

Linde to Build Unit For Oxygen, Nitrogen

A large liquid oxygen and nitrogen producing plant will be built soon near Huntsville, Ala., in the vicinity of the Redstone Arsenal, by Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Morse G. Dial, board chairman of Union Carbide, says that the liquid oxygen and nitrogen will be used by southern aircraft and missile industries as well as the steel, chemical, petroleum and food industries of the south.

According to W. M. Haile, Linde's president, the new plant, which will be capable of producing 1 million cubic feet of oxygen and nitrogen per month, will be completed early in 1960.

Linde, the first commercial producer of oxygen in this country, originally built southern plants at Dallas, Tex., and Birmingham Ala., during World War I. Since that time expansion has been continuous,

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Chemical, Oil Producers Asked About Nuclear Tests

The chemical and petroleum industries have been requested by the Bureau of Mines to express their interest in participating with the government in an underground nuclear explosive experimental test in oil shale formations in the west.

Mines Director Marling J. Ankeny has sent a letter to seventy firms and individuals in these two industries, asking their attitudes toward sharing in the expense of such a project. The experiment will cost approximately $2.5 million and is part of the "Plowshare" program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Chemical Makers Topped a Record With '58 Building

United States chemical makers racked up a whopping record for construction outlay last year: some $1.775 billion. However, construction for this year and next is going to suffer somewhat because of the beating the chemical business took during the 1958 recession.

According to the annual construction survey of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, the only single year to come close to last year's record was 1957, when chemical men spent about $1.3 billion on construction.

Commitments Present and Future

In drawing the picture for this year, MCA figures that the industry has committed about $1.054 billion to projects already under way, and has slated an additional $464.090 million for projects scheduled for ground breaking in the near future and set to be completed before 1961.

This figure, totalling some $1.518 billion, MCA says, is about $1 billion less than the $2.54 billion listed for the same categories in last year's survey.

MCA doesn't feel that the recession is completely responsible for the predicted decline in construction. The association also argues that the cutbacks "reflect a general leveling-off of the chemical industry's requirements for new facilities."

"This leveling-off," MCA says, "is not considered alarming throughout the industry, because long-term goals—established after World War II to meet the demands of a projected population increase and a rising economy—are being realized to a large extent.

To bear this contention out, MCA cites the fact that the chemical industry has "invested more than $1 billion in new plant and equipment for eight consecutive years and the average annual investment for the past thirteen years has been more than $1 billion."

The record posted for completed construction last year includes 498 projects carried out by 251 producers in 303 communities of for y-three states.

The 216 projects already begun by ninety-eight companies are in 142 communities of thirty-three states. The planned construction by fif y-eight firms of eighty-eight additional projects—scheduled also for completion by the end of 1960—will be in seventy-three communities of twen y-five states.

Most industry leaders, according to the MCA, expect that new product demand

—Continued on page 33

Diphenolic Looks Good To Johnson Wax Firm

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., pushing hard to get into commercial production on the company's specialty organic — diphenolic acid—has just wound up a week-long technical presentation tour of major eastern and mid-western cities.

The Racine, Wis., firm has high hopes that potential users in the surface coatings and resins industries will provide the demand for large scale production of DPA and its derivatives. However, the company points out that "a versatile and flexible molecule" strongly suggests a variety of end-use patterns, among them lubricating oil additives, surface-active agents, and agricultural chemicals.

Chemically, 4,4-bis (4-hydroxyphenyl) pentanoic acid, is being

—Continued on page 34

That Trichlorethylene— It Sneaks Up on You

You just can't trust that thichlorethylene. It sneaks up on you.

A man working with it in a Detroit, Mich., factory became tipsy every afternoon and couldn't tell why. His boss didn't like the idea, and, when he got home, neither did his wife. So he asked Health Officer W. B. Prothro what could be the trouble.

The health officer investigated, blamed the situation on the industrial solvent and told the worker how to get a quick cure. Just open the windows, said Mr. Prothro.

Nuclear Blasting for Oil Seen Doomed by Mines Bureau

Bureau of Mines, within a very short time, will pronounce the nuclear blasting of oil shale "definitely hazardous to the surrounding populations," predicts Morgan G. Huntington, president of the RNB Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"I expect the Director of the Bureau of Mines to announce officially that a 10-kiloton nuclear device, exploding 900 feet within oil shale, cannot be prevented from cratering and scattering perhaps millions of tons of radioactive rock over the surrounding area," says the RNB head.

Mr. Huntington—who first objected to the much ballyhooed nuclear oil shale blast in a telegram of protest to the January meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Mines and representatives of the petroleum industry in Dallas, Tex.,—said he further expects Chairman John A. McCone of the A.E.C. "subsequently to announce cancellation of this part of 'Operation Plowshare'."

In a telegram of opposition to the project, Mr. Huntington termed it "a pseudo-scientific nightmare," claiming the blast as contemplated would create a "huge crater about as wide as the charge is deep, heave out millions of tons of rocks, many of them radioactive, and produce no oil for the commercial market."

His claim that the proposed blast would produce no oil for the market has reportedly been confirmed in a letter by Chairman McCone of the AEC, who allegedly made the admission in response to an inquiry by Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania, who recently spelled out

—Continued on page 35

EXPLORE THE HYDROXYLAMINES!

Unique reactivity characteristics excite industry
New applications discovered daily

Hydroxylamine salts have reactivity characteristics possessed by no other chemical. Already being put to work in a wide range of uses, these versatile nitroparaffin derivatives offer exciting potential to all chemical explorers.

FOR SYNTHESIS For making oximes, hydroxamic acids and numerous intermediates, for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents and pharmaceuticals.

AS ACID-STABLE REDUCING AGENTS For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides and nitrates. For purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

FOR OXIDIZING The hydroxylamines are probably mild oxidizing agents in alkaline solutions. Further explorations called for.

EFFECTS ON PROTEINS AND BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS For inhibiting enzymes such as catalase, for hardening gelatine. Derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. This is a relatively unknown "land" ideal for pioneering.

NOW AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES Now available in quantity at moderate prices. Explore the hydroxylamine salts. For samples and complete technical data, fill out coupon and mail today.

DISCOVER THE NITROPARAFFINS!

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Please send me: ☐ Technical data on the Hydroxylamines ☐ Sample of Hydroxylammonium Sulfate ☐ Sample of Hydroxylammonium Chloride ☐ Sample of Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate

NAME..... TITLE.....

COMPANY.....

STREET.....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

Polymer Cellophane Gains

Polymer-coated film has finally come into its own. And about time, too.

According to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.—one of the US producers — this special cellophane made its first real showing last year, with sales spurting some 175 percent over the 1957 volume.

Polymer-coated film was first introduced in 1949. Delay of buyers to show any great interest in the material might possibly be attributed to the 17 cents a pound price tag on the material.

However, duPont keys its hopes for the future of the special cellophane to the very fact that it is being bought despite the high price, noting that 1958 sales mark "a continuing trend toward the evaluation of packaging materials on ultimate performance rather than price-per-pound alone."

Despite the high-water mark reached last year by polymer-coated film, it still only constitutes a small percentage of over-all cellophane sales, a total of which reached 403 million pounds in '58.

This figure was considerably short of the actual usage figure—415 million pounds—duPont says. (The difference came from user's inventories.)

The increase, it was added, was close to the annual 4 percent rate that has prevailed through the past years. Production of the film has doubled since 1948, it was added.

US Essential Oils and Spice Men Told to Look to Far East Sources

If the American essential oils and spice houses don't look to their sources, they may find themselves in even more troubled waters than the competing aromatic chemicals have put them in already. For the Far Eastern areas are suffering, and unless these sources find help somewhere, their output may wither and dry up. So reports the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, a unit of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, in a survey of the Far Eastern spice producing nations.

PLANT MANAGER: Edward H. Herrick, named manager of the Garfield, N. J., plant of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, after having been the company's area superintendent for formaldehyde and pentaerythritol production.

The main questions bothering the spice producing countries, the UN survey says, are how to:

Improve methods of cultivation and reduce production costs, replace uneconomic vines or trees, extend the area under cultivation, control pests and diseases, improve quality, provide better storage facilities, develop local processing and packaging industries, create national development funds and agencies, up producer's co-operatives, and disseminate and exchange information through periodical regional consultations on tropical products.

In other words, spice producers in the East run the gamut with their problems, not even overlooking the minor ones.

This, according to American brokers, dealers and processors, is one of the factors that has played havoc with the US seeds and spices and essential oils market. The control factor in aromatic chemicals, in contrast, it is noted has prevailed upon

—*Continued on page 49*

Consultants Advance Plans

The Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineer's panel and luncheon, set for March 10 at the Shelburne hotel, New York, will begin at 12:30 p.m. Theme of the panel will be "Selling Professional Services."

Pittsburgh Chemists Set Conference for March 2-6

The tenth annual Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy will be held March 2-6, at the Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Included will be an exposition of the latest developments in laboratory equipment and instruments and the presentation of 160 technical papers.

Pesticide Research Efforts Must Go on Despite Cost Tag, W. R. Grace Meeting Hears

American pesticide manufacturers have to accept the responsibility of continuing to pump their energy and money into basic research, despite the big cost tag that is put on such enterprise today. They should set a goal to double the agricultural market by 1984. The huge investment involved is necessary to achieve results "not now possible but crying for solution." So says George L. McNew, managing director of Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research.

Speaking at W. R. Grace & Co.'s Washington Research Center in Clarksville, Md., last week, Mr. McNew warned that "it would be foolish to weaken or lose heart in the great research effort. As a matter of national policy this country cannot afford to be satisfied with what has been achieved."

Volume Is Imperfect Measure

Talking of the research work that has been done to date, he told his audience that "the volume of chemicals used is a very imperfect measure of the good done for the American economy. The new compounds were so much more effective than the chemicals they replaced that a pound usually did the work of four to fifteen pounds."

Conceding that "today the cost of developing new chemicals has increased tremendously," he attributed part of the increase "to the inflation that has raised the cost of maintaining one scientist with one technical assistant from the $11,000 of the World War II era to a minimum of $25,000 to $35,000.

"Furthermore," he added, "it is more difficult to make discoveries because the simpler, more obvious compounds have been tested and the standards of performance have increased with each new discovery. At the same time, there has been a heavier development cost as the requirements for toxicological data and field residue records have increased."

Despite the strong financial drawback to basic research, Mr. McNew feels that "the progressive companies are forging ahead with new discoveries every year."

"One needs to cite only the great promise of "Sevin" as a wide spectrum insecti-

—*Continued on page 49*

NEW OFFICIAL: Dr. Donald H. Powers, appointed vice-president for toiletries and cosmetics in the Warner-Lambert Research Institute, Morris Plains, N. J.

Free World's Expansion Underrated, Engineers Told

The President's Materials Policy Commission "probably underrated the economic growth of the Free World and overdrew the bogie of scarcity."

This is the conclusion reached by Evan Just, consulting geologist, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in San Francisco last week.

Mr. Just tempered his conclusion by conceding "our present abundance and reduced consumption of copper, lead and zinc tend to put the forecasts of the PMPC in a bad light, but the midst of a depression is a poor vantage point for looking forward or back."

However, no amount of tempering could cover the implications of his argument

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Wyandotte Readies Glycol-Oxide Facility

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation figures "early March at the latest" for the reopening of its Geismar, La., ethylene oxide-glycol plant, heavily damaged by an explosion and fire last November. Start-up of the unit may roughly coincide with the firm's new caustic-chlorine facility, which was scheduled to go on stream late this month, but has suffered some minor delays.

Reconstruction of the oxide-glycol facility, virtually begun "while the smoke had not yet cleared away," has been going at

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Oilseed Supports Are Cut To Discourage Big Output

Support prices for the 1959 crop oilseeds are being cut sharply by the government below last year's level to discourage over-production and the building up of heavy inventories.

The just-announced supports are: $1.85 a bushel for soybean; $2.38 a bushel for No. 1 flaxseed; $38 a ton, loan basis, for

—*Continued on page 33*

Association Meetings

Air and Water Pollution Abatement Conference, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-18.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., March 16-20.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 6-8.

American Oil Chemists Society, fiftieth anniversary meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 20-22.

American Paper & Pulp Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, February 22-26.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 12-14.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting and panel discussion, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 10; symposium and banquet, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 28.

Chemical Progress Week, April 13-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, semi-annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 18-20.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 1-3.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 4-5.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 3-7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 5-6.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-20.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 22, 23. Joint meeting with American Zinc Institute on April 23.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15-17.

National Vitamin Foundation, 14th annual meeting, New York, March 3.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 25.

Packaging Conference, sponsored by American Management Association, Palmer House, Chicago, April 13-15.

Packaging and Transportation Symposium, sponsored by Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Engineering & Scientific Center, Cleveland, Ohio, April 29-30.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 17.

Petroleum World Congress, Coliseum, New York, May 31-June 6.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 2-6.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 10-13.

Society of Plastics Industry, Pacific Coast section conference, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., March 26-27; Canadian conference, Windsor hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 6-7.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual convention, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-26.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14; scientific section's spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 14.

Dr. C. L. Wrenshall, Director of Pfizer Technical Service (left) and Paul E. Weber, Sales Manager of the Chemical Sales Division, discuss the vital part technical aid plays in the Company's bulk vitamin sales

Question:

WHAT'S BEHIND PFIZER B_6?

Answer:

PFIZER TECHNICAL SERVICE.

How a Customer's Problem Was Solved

• Not long ago, a customer called Pfizer and expressed interest in a product for atherosclerosis that would contain a vegetable oil and vitamin B_6. He was looking for background on the relationship between this vitamin, so important in metabolism of unsaturated fatty acids, and reduction of blood cholesterol levels.

Pfizer Technical Service compiled and analyzed the available information on the subject and sent it to him.

Subsequently, the customer formulated a new product but encountered a problem in the development stage. Again he called Pfizer for help. This time his problem was resolved with a rapid B_6 assay plus discussion of the results with one of Pfizer's Technical Service representatives.

Needless to say, he was a satisfied customer. One of the many who took profitable advantage of Pfizer's 22 years of experience with vitamins. You will be satisfied too if you come to Pfizer with your B_6 needs.

Pfizer offers the following technical assistance on Vitamin B_6:

1. Formulation information on new products
2. Cooperative stability studies on your product during developmental stages
3. Check-assays during product development
4. Technical literature
5. Trouble shooting on existing products

The Chemical Sales Division's bulk medicinal line includes vitamins (A, B-complex, C), antibiotics, hydrocortisone, caffeine, L-Lysine, etc. Behind all of these stands Pfizer's Technical Service.

Manufacturing Chemists for over 100 Years **Pfizer**

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Chemical Sales Division

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½-
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾-
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.36 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.90 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1093
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20½
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2685- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
etns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
etns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
etns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.97 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., works lb. 1.57 - —
p-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., works lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .43 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, bots., dms., lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton. 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to E3 ton, base price, ton. 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton. 45.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse, 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton. 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton. 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald. 100% basis ton. 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .65 - .75
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Brazilian, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .66 - .67
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .65 - .66
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .57 - .58
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .56 - .57
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .68 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 67.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.44 -10.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.44 - 8.44
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.22 - 9.22
bulk, c.l., works ton. 56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.59 - 9.59
USP borax $15 per ton higher in bags.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 21.75 -23.75
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 160.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.87 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.12 -14.12
dms., c.l., works ton. 185.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.12 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.87 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton. 170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 133.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.54 - —

Boric acid, tech., gran., dms., smaller lots, same basis 180 lbs.		10.29	—
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		6.67	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		9.92	-11.92
dms., c.l., works	ton.	141.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		9.92	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.		10.67	—
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.			
Borneol, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.25	—
100-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.70	—
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
cyls., t.t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls	lb.	1.76	—
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
c.s., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys	lb.	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb.	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns.	oz.	1.50	1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns	oz.	1.50	1.75
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb	1.20	—

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

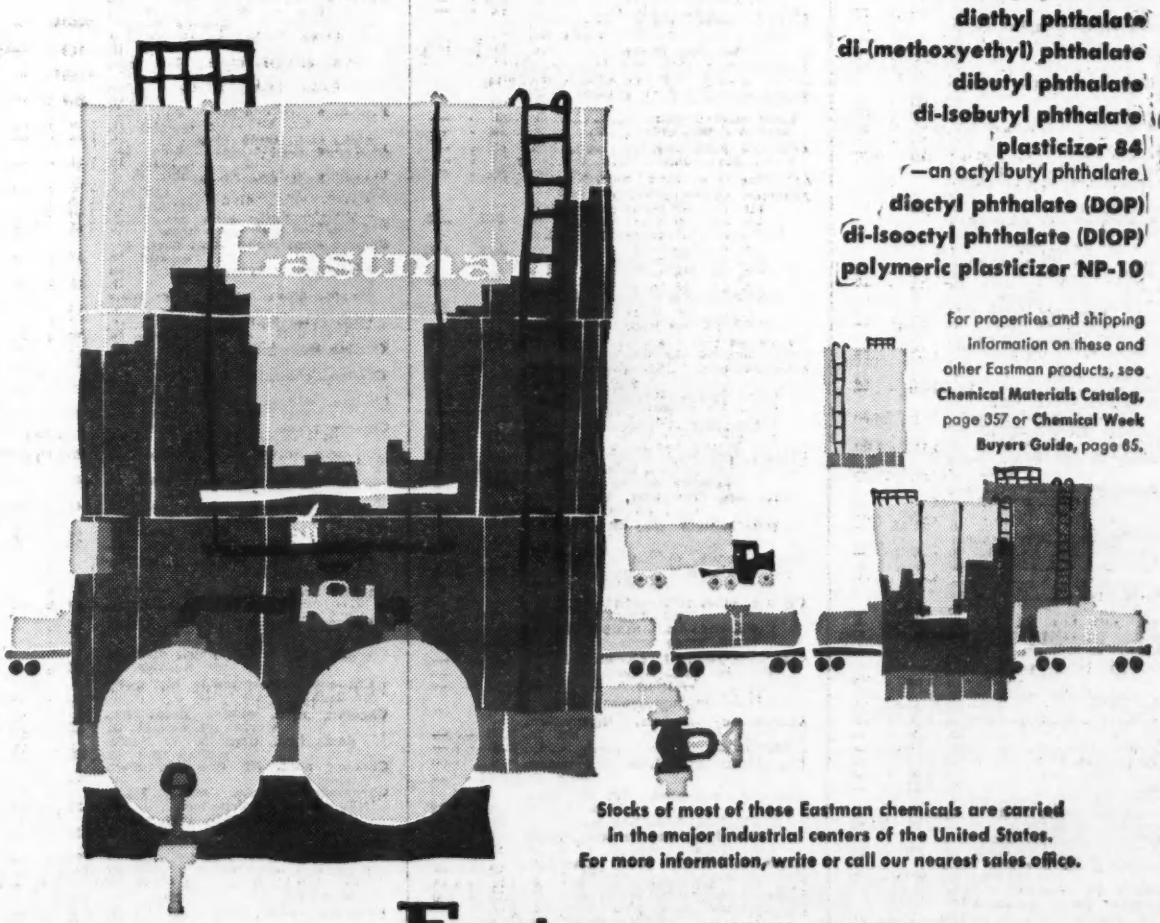
Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l. refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, contract, refy.	lb.	.14½	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E.	lb.	.56¾	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.57¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55¼	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.,	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.45	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.55	—
Medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	5.20	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.80	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.75	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.91	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.68	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.99	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	2.75	—
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.77	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.62	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.64	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis.	lb.	2.52	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, cans., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Cajuput oil, native cns	lb.	1.75	2.55
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ¼ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	40.00	-42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	-57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50	-167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	-187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms.	lb.	.27	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, AA, ton-lots	lb.	.78¼	—
USP, ton-lots	lb.	.66¼	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	1.34	1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—

for the Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer industry

• solvents
acetone
ethyl acetate
isopropyl acetate
isobutyl acetate
n-butyl acetate
2-ethylisohexyl acetate
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
Tecsol*
(95% proprietary ethyl alcohol)
• film formers
cellulose acetate
cellulose acetate butyrate
• modifier
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate (SAIB)
• plasticizers
dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
plasticizer 84
—an octyl butyl phthalate
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
polymeric plasticizer NP-10



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 357 or Chemical Week Buyers Guide, page 65.

Stocks of most of these Eastman chemicals are carried in the major industrial centers of the United States. For more information, write or call our nearest sales office.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Calcium Phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald, 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 - 11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equaid lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .31½- .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton 73.00 - 115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
Carbon disulfide, 5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis, lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 45.00 - 55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.05 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
Carnauba wax, north country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .17¾- —
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .27 - —
"C," bls. lb. .26 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .27 - —
"C," bls. lb. .26 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2560- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .2750- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2950- —
No. 1, dms., c.l lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .29½- —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots. works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.25
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —

Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70% dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l. works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equaid lb. .11 —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., works lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., works lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., works lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., works lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., liq., dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, NF, yellow broken bgs. lb. .35 - .40
dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. .87 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.25 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05

Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .54 - .95
Java-type, dms. lb. .52 - .95
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif bots. lb 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 17.50 - 21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 - 11.00
Imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l works ton 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs. c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 - 14.50
bgs l.c.l. ex whse ton 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 20.00 - 35.00
powd bgs c.l ex dock net-ton 50.00 - —
bgs l.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, e.s. coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, mixed bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech., solid, dms., works lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., works lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .36½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Clove bud oil, USP dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23.000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65% low or medium vis., bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co. dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .72 - .77
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .21 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .19¼- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09¼- .09¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼ - .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼ - .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .32¼ - .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼ - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1880 - —
Cryst., 98%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.40 - 14.90
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.40 - 31.40
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 262.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f lb. 257.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.25 - 11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08¼ - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1698 - .1725
tanks lb. .1498 - —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 65.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11 - —
tanks, Valley lb. .10¾ - .10⅞
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅝ Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16¼ - .16½
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .21 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per ballon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745 - —
tanks, works lb. .0460 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —

p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis, gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs. lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, ens. lb. 12.00 - 16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 - 17.00

Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 86.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —

Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09¼
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .26 - —

new synthetic wax

Kyrax A

(Polyvinyl ester wax)

OUTSTANDING PROPERTIES

- hard, white, water-insensitive
- soluble in hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, fluorocarbons
- good compatibility with other waxes and oils

Kyrax A, now commercially available for the first time, shows promise in a wide variety of applications, including:

- polishes for wood, metal, and leather
- coatings for paper and textiles
- aerosol wax formulations
- and as a mold release agent and plasticizer

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DDD—Dyes, Coaltar

DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48

DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —

Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —

Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)

Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 51.00 - —
17% P. paper bgs. c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton 60.75 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 69.12 - —
19% P. paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton 71.50 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B. dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40 dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00

dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —

Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —

Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs, l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex wase 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —

Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —

Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —

p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.10 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, to pre-mix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .87½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .79 - —

Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —

Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —

Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —

Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).

2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —

3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, dms., works lb. .73 - —

o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —

1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).

2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —

Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —

Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —

Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).

Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —

Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —

Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —

Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —

Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., dms., works lb. .83 - —

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).

Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —

Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —

Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Digilycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25

Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .05 - —

Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .05 - —

1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —

Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —

Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —

Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —

Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —

Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —

Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —

Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00

Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10

Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10

Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —

70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —

Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —

Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —

Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —

Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —

Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.50 - —

Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —

2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —

2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —

Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works. dlvd. lb. .59¼- —

Di-orthotolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., works lb. .55 - —

1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —

Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —

Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)

Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85

Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —

Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —

Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60

Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —

Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

50-60%. dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .137 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .147 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —

Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	5.90	- 7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	- 4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	- 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	- 4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb	3.90	- 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	- —
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	- —
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	- —
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.52	- —
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	- —
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	- —
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	- —
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	- —
15620	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	- —
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	- —
16150	Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.16	- —
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	- —
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	- —
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	- —
17820	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	- —
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	- —
18055	Fuchsine #B	lb.	1.55	- —
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	- —
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	- —
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	- —
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	- —
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	- —
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	- —
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	- —
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	- —
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	- —
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	- —
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	- —
23500	Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.69	- —
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	- —
24895	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.11	- —
26400	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.70	- —
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.19	- —
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	- —
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	- —
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.08	- —
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	- —
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	- —
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	- —
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	- —
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.02	- —
35660	Brown B	lb.	2.89	- —
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.76	- —
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	- —
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	- —
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	- —
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	- —
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85	- —
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78	- —
42650	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.25	- —
43820	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	- —
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	- —
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76	- —
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	- —
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	- —
53185	Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.38	- —
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	- —
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	- —
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.70	- —
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28	- —
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.55	- —
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.53	- —
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.78	- —
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	- —
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.82	- —
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	- —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V ..... lb. 5.87 - —
25120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. .. lb. 4.62 - —
12035 Spirit orange 7078-V .... lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.03 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding bls. ..... lb 30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb 45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.43.40 - —
Entrain, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .96 1.00
Ephedrine, anhydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 -
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, crs. ..... lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz.54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz.86.00 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., N.Y., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
tanks, same basis gal.20.47 - —
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, crs. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42¼- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

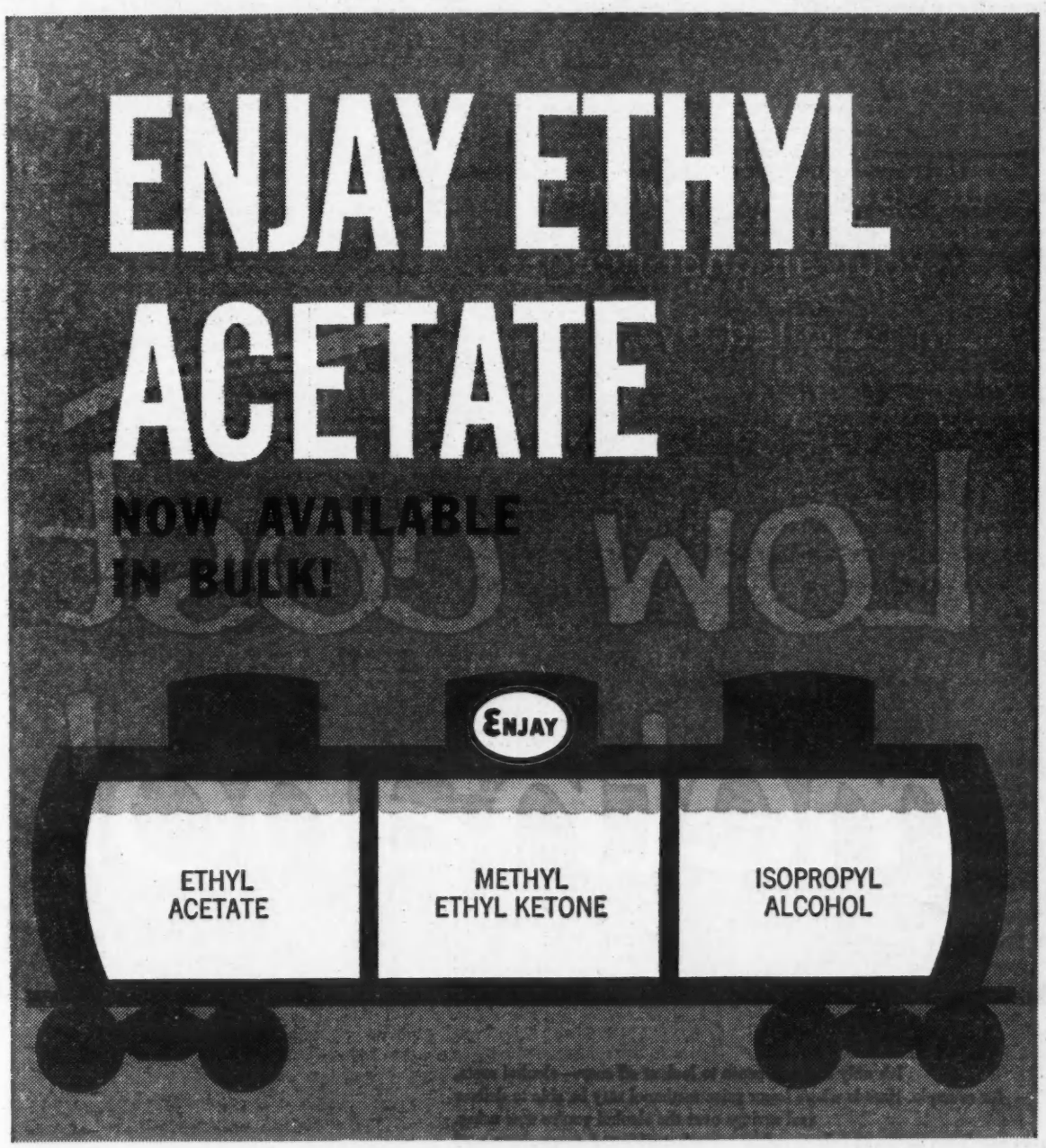
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 2.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., t.l.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
N-ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, works lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .68 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .55 - 1.00
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. ... lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Euphorbia herb, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. ... lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. ..... lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs. ..... lb. .22½- —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25



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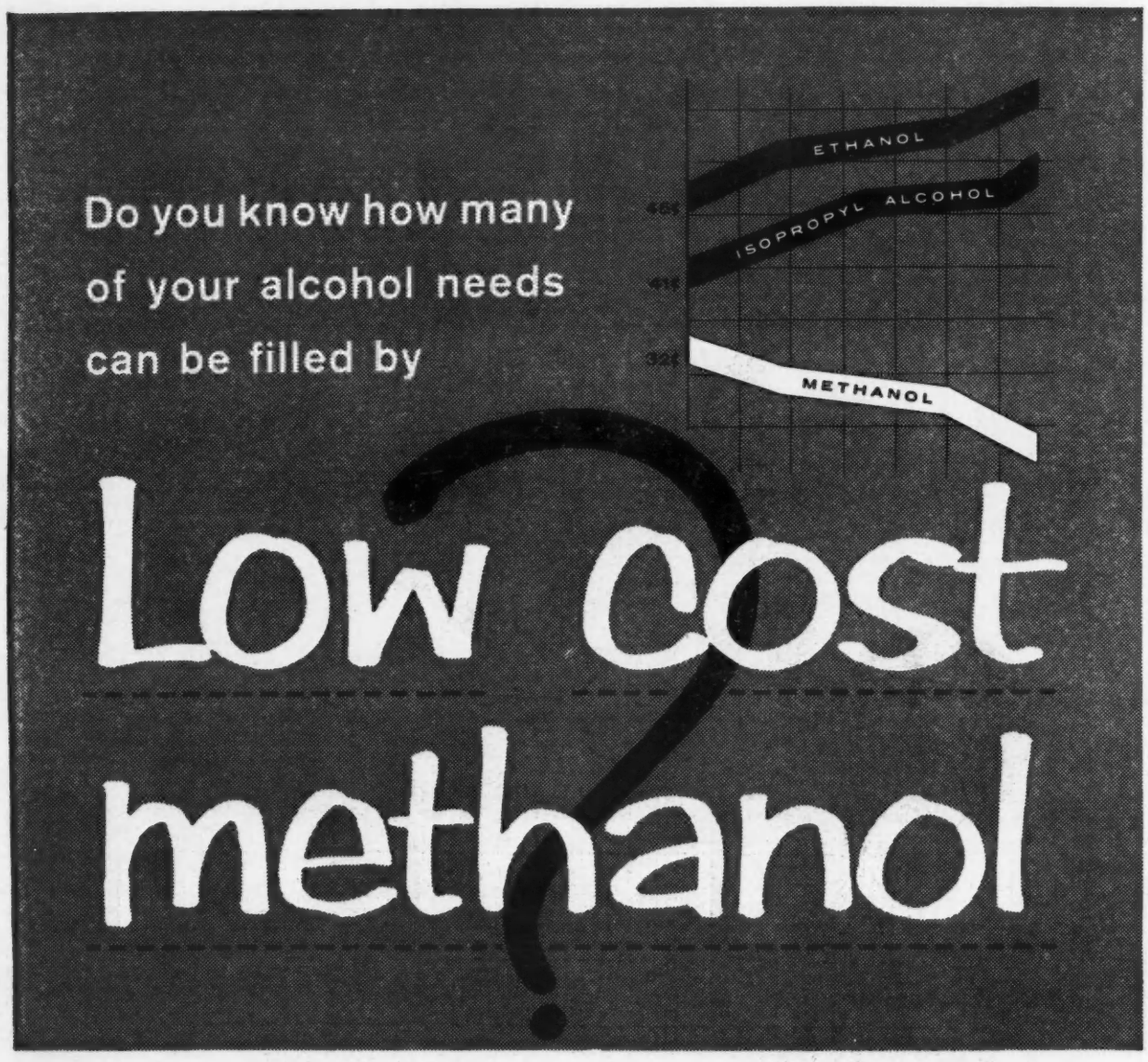
Ferric Chloride—Grease Oil

Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald.			
100% basis	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½-	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	- —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.48	- —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28¼-	—
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.89	- .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.72	- .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.79	- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	- .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	35.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	-42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.85	- .88
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	- .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27¼-	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½-	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½-	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	- —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	- 4.25
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	4.25	- 5.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1350-	.1400
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1580-	.1630
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1200-	.1250
tanks	lb.	.1050-	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.17½-	—
800,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	162.00	-164.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast	ton.	158.00	Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram.		.44	- —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	44.00	- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0645-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0380-	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0670-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405-	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0350-	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620-	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625-	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675-	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	- .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	- —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	- —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29	- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	- —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½-	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.73	- —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	- 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.75	- —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	- —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom. bots	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.54	- —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.65	- —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.71	- —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.74	- —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l	lb.	.83	- —
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	- —
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	- —
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	- .32
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 3.00
Standard, cns., dms	lb.	2.05	- 3.40
soap grade, dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	17.00	-18.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	18.00	-19.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb	2.00	- 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	5.00	5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts.	lb	8.75	-10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.21	- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.40	- —
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.14	- —
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.17	- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.18	- —
dms, l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
63 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	- —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.80	- —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.85	- —
1-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	gram.	.15	- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½-	—
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.17	Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26¾-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾-	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.50	- —
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09¼
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .34¼
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31¼
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice ali nog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	.07¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	.06¼
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.,	lb.	.16¾-	.16¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾-	.22¾



It's only common sense to look at *all* costs—alcohol costs, for example. Here is where lower price methanol may be able to deliver real savings over the alcohol you're now using.

How much can methanol help to reduce manufacturing and processing costs? Plenty, when you consider that the total market for the big 3 alcohols is in excess of 4 billion lbs. annually. Methanol, the lowest cost of the three, often can offer definite advantages when used in place of isopropanol in automotive chemicals, paper coatings, pharmaceutical extractions, metal cleaning and petroleum processing . . . and in place of ethanol in petroleum processing, as a dye solvent, and in film manufacture. What's your share of these potential savings? Write for Product Bulletin S-03-6, or check with your Celanese representative or distributor. They can give you money-saving facts about Celanese Methanol, and answer your specific questions.

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-B, 180 Madison Ave., N.Y. 16.
Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16
Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - .44
Tech grade, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis. ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ..... lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works ..... lb.23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis.lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd. ..... lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area ..100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ... ton.30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ... ton.35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1800- —

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. ..... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypophosphorus acid, purif., 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .73 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.03
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP bots ..... lb 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb .95 —
Resub., USP dms ..... lb 2.00 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. ..... lb 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —

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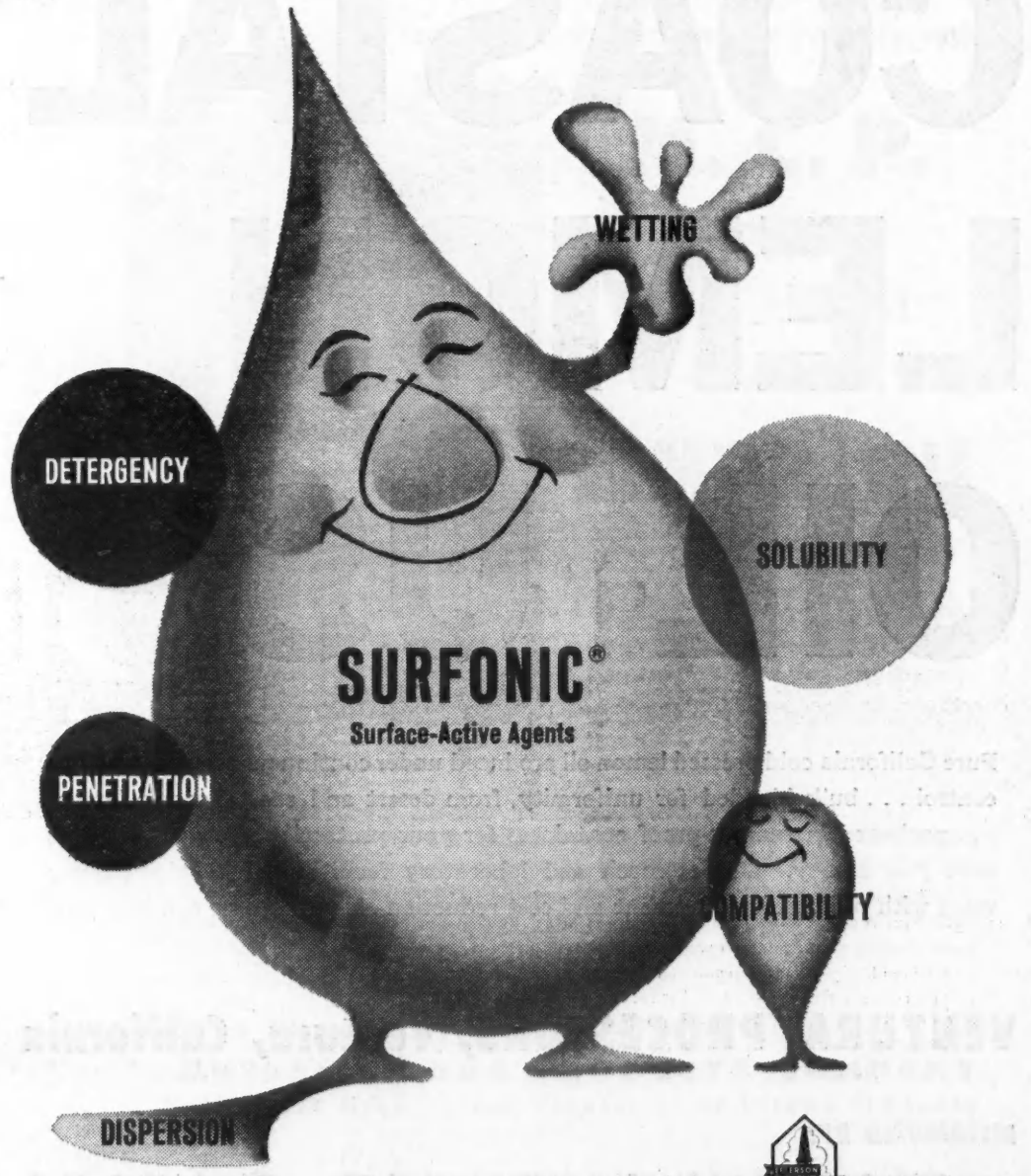

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CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride • Ethanolamines • Morpholine • Piperazine
Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol • SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents
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Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Iron Blue—Lead Phthalate

Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock..lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York..lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l..lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .13 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more..kilo.16.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..lb. .33¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..lb. .31 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy..gal. .15¼- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .132 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. ..gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd..... ....gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works..lb. .93 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works..lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works...lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis..lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..lb. .85 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs..lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms..lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tecn. cns. ..lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ..lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.65 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald....lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works .....lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms.....lb. .0922- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.....lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..lb. .33¼- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..lb. .25 - .40
Select., bls. ..lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns..lb. 3.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns. ..lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. ..lb. 2.30 - 2.85
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd..lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more..lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis....lb. .36½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. ....lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars..lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb. dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11½- —
St. Louis..lb. .1130- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ...lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —

Quality . . . uniformity . . . dependable service

COASTAL LEMON OIL USP

Pure California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction . . . perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., 417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, N. J.
R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut
Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1510- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead, basic silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb. dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¾- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .17¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15

Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.23 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.80 - 4.30
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ... lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works ... lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 73.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 75.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1730- .1755
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .... lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1430- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.63 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .. lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works .... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .03½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. .... lb. .38 - .39
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more lb. 8.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
No. 2 whole, bls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.00

Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars .. lb. .93 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .38 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. .. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd E of Rockies lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb. higher
Malic acid tech., dms lb .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, dms, dlvd . lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech., fib dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works .... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ... ton. 144.50 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Crade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Fressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Eighest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet. M C P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Eoston Fost Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.34 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4 3/3% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .28 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBT3 (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07⅞- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercurie chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.09 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 4.79 - —
Mercurie cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —

Mercurie iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb 7.72 - —
Mercurie oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 8.97 - —
tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 8.77 - —
Mercurie oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 218.00 -223.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd. gal. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .23 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .56¼- —
tankwagon, 2,600-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .30 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .66 - .70
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt, alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, works, lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.23 - —

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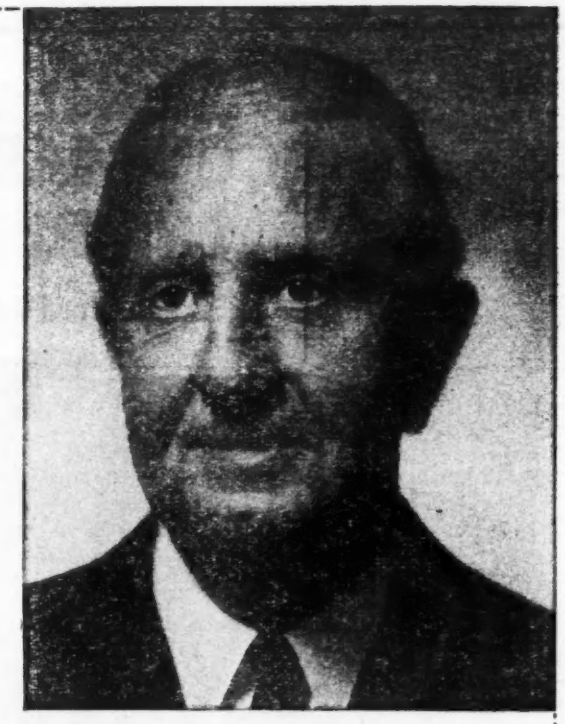

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Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½ - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½ - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1610 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1710 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½ - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725 - —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½ - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½ - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½ - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12½ - .12¾
tanks, New York gal. .16 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾ - —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11½ - —
Montana, yellows, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .06¾ - .08
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .27 - .29½
tanks lb. .26¾ - —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 - —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½ - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½ - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Newark gal. .20½ - —
New York gal. .20½ - —
Philadelphia gal. .21½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼ - —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04¾ - .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½ - —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —

MAGNESIUM OXIDE—A VERSATILE INORGANIC CHEMICAL. Magnesium oxide is a necessary ingredient in the production of acetate rayon and insulating products. In sulphite pulping operations, it decreases stream pollution; it is a stabilizer in synthetic rubber manufacture and a filler in plastics. More and more high-purity magnesia refractories are being used in open hearth furnaces for increasing steel production capacity. Magnesia supplies the magnesium ion in animal feed supplements, and it is finding application as a fuel oil additive to reduce boiler scale. And there are many other uses for Michigan Chemical Corporation's chemically active magnesium oxide. Call on our technical consultants to help you with magnesia applications.

NEW MgO PLANT. Our new seawater magnesia plant, under construction at Port St. Joe, Florida, will greatly increase our production capacity. If you use calcined magnesite, magnesium oxide and related products in *any* quantity, call Michigan Chemical. We are now scheduling future deliveries from the new plant and invite your inquiry at this time.

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M-58-4

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

624 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

b-Naphthol—Orange Peel

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 8.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E....100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. ..100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E....100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms, works lb. .90 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., works lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ½, ⅓, ⅔, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42¼
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., works. lb. 2.05 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., works. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -11.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.60 -11.75
Nux vomica, bbls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .37 - .65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

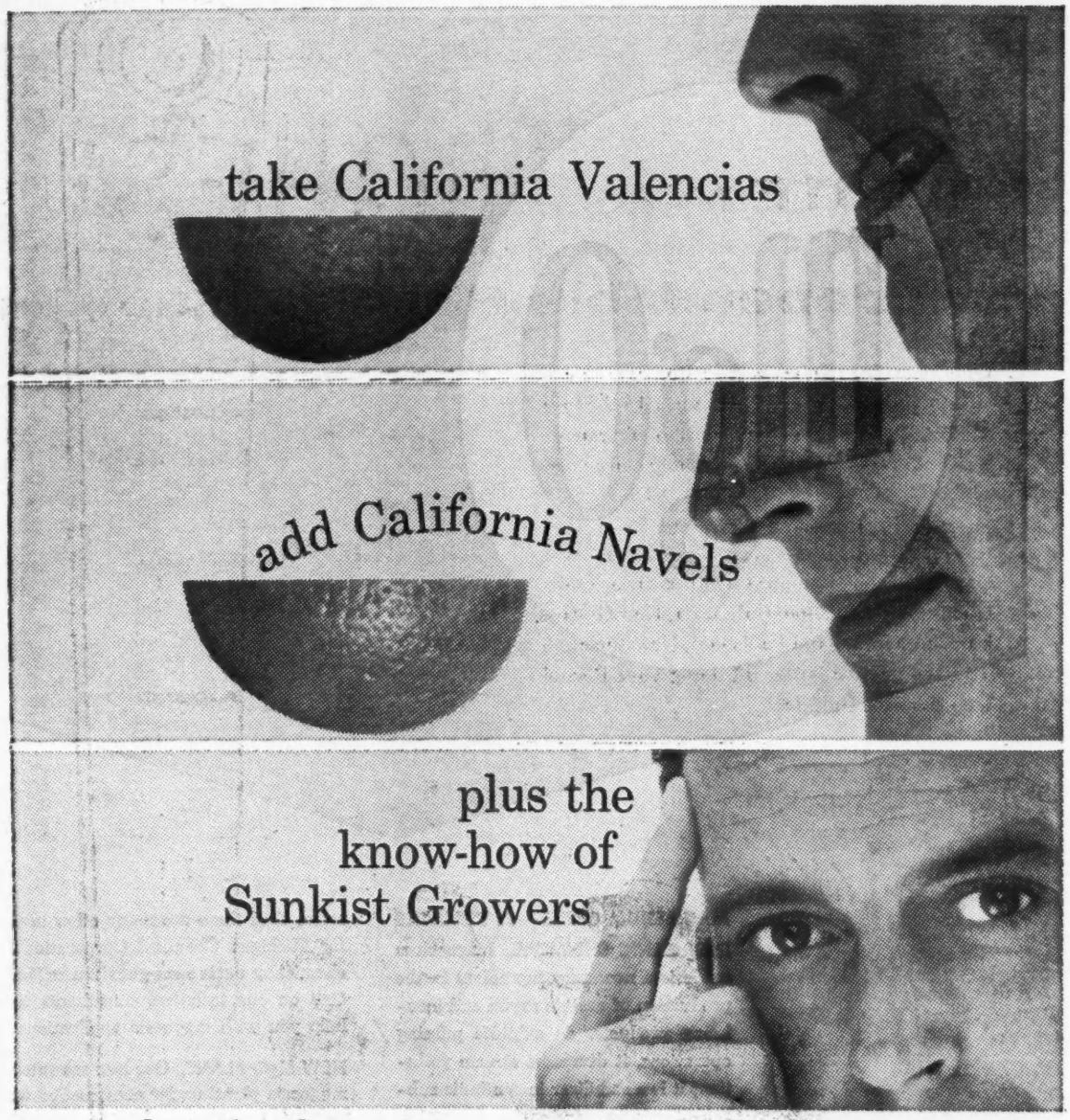
Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks lb. .18 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, es lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.20 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms. lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 3.35 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.



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It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you—Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	- —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.65	- —
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	- —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45	- —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Ouabain, USP, bots.	gram	3.00	- 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.78	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.83	- .88
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.18¼	- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works.	lb.	.19¼	- .19¾
b Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.,	lb.	1.14	- 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works,	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.	lb.	4.92	- 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
tanks	lb.	.1150-	—
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	3.50	6.00
Papain, NF, powd.	lb.	850	-12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	- —
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	- 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Hungarian, bgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.54	- —
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21	- —
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35	- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0655-	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0765-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0765-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.0955-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1155-	.1255
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.167	- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.182	- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.20	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots.	lb.	.21½-	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, ethyl, dms., t.l., frt alld.	lb.	.84	- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.87	- —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	- —
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	4.00	- 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	- —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	63.00	- —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.12	- —
Refd., dms.	lb.	.17½-	.17¾
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.03	- 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade.	lb.	1.28	- —
Imp., Danish, ex whse.	lb.	1.28	- —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk. 1,000,000 units.		.033	- .040
Penicillin, procaine, bulk. 1,000,000 units.		.033	- .040
Penicillin, sodium, bulk. 1,000,000 units.		.0330-	.060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	.29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.			
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00	- —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
black, Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
black, Sarawak, bgs.	lb.	.25	- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Gondars, bgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Santaka, bgs.	lb.	.25½-	—
Sudanese, bgs.	lb.	.36	- —
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.43	- —
White, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.43	- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms	lb.	.70	- .75
Imp., USP., bls.	lb.	.85	- —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms.	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
Redist., USP, dms.	lb.	4.00	- 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.60	- —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.55	- —
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.93
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).			
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms	lb.	2.35	- 2.90
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05½-	—
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	—
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅞-	—
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	—
USP, soft yellow dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½-	—
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)			

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17½-	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	.17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.91	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.93	- —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	1.05	- —
dms., same basis	lb	1.08	- —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	- —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).			
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —

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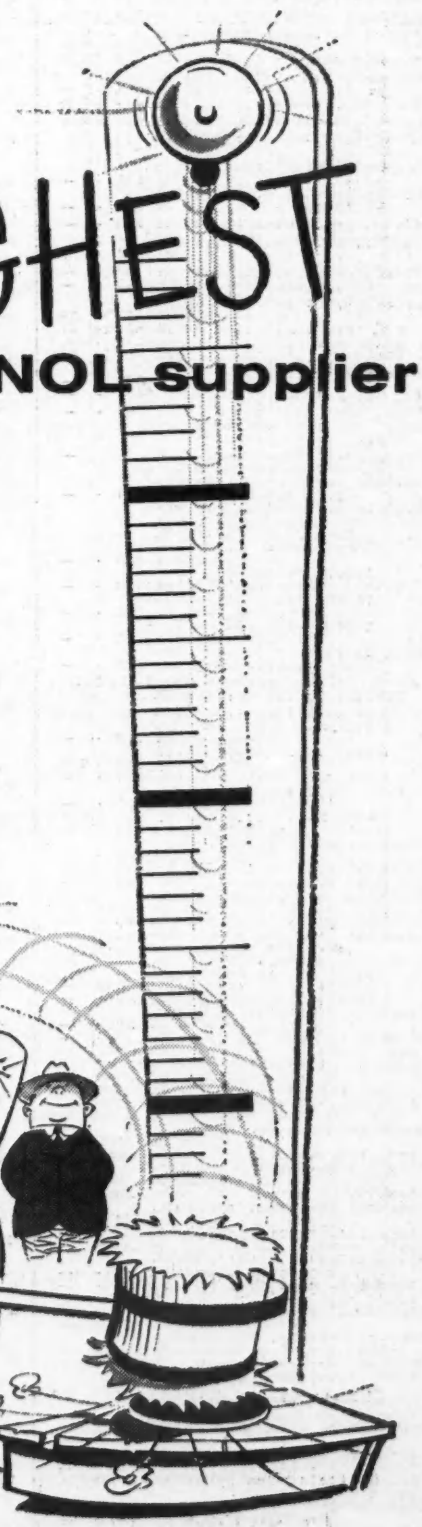

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Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots lb. 1.30 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., ens. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalyisulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .413 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —

g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .83 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .49 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, ens. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.12 - —
Piperazine hexanydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equaid lb 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E. lb 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 57.00 -60.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .21¼- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Potash, caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c..., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt. lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs. lb. .30 - .34
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% HCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.5% HCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .23
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33¼- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.60 -27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .793 - .866
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .53
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Propane, indust., tank car group 2. gal. .09 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005 - —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Husks, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif, 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more kilo. 190.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, ens oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, ens oz. .289 - .304
Quinine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .27½- .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks lb. .13½- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 43.00 -46.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).

Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 12.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, tech. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 16.50 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble in soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .80 - .93
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 34.00 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Greek, cns. lb. .14 - —
Italian, cns. lb. 15 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.70 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, works lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.50 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .45 - .75
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .83 - —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled shipt., bgs lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .90½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .67⅜- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.90 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½ - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram. bots. kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .1900- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 39-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —

Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 7.80 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton. 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton. 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.16 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 41.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 41.50 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picromate, tech., paste, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .035 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .039 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld E lb. .632 - .712
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 - 9.00
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent Naphtha—1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
312°-365°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Soin., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.51.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .13675- .13925
tanks lb. .11625- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .13175- .13425
tanks lb. .11175- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13¾- .13⅞
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1525- .16
tanks lb. .1350- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1425- .15
tanks lb. .1250- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .822 - .844
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works lb. 1.02 - 1.274
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .88 - .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.073 - 1.093
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16¾- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18½- .21
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .05 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .05 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .172 - —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .127 - —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, mycrocrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP, XV, powd., bots, tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines.100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.16.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07⅝
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¾- —
No. 1, tanks dlvd. lb. .06¾- .06⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - .07⅛
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- .07
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10⅜- .10⅞
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - 8.25
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03¾- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
80% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cn lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfomc acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. lb 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 6b., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, New York lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, domestic mills lb. .20¾ - .21
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .30
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .54 - .57

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt, type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22¼ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼ - —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal. ton 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.25 - 12.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 11.00 - 11.50
whole, tins lb. 11.50 - 12.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.39
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.25 - 12.75
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.75 - 12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals, bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.85 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 163.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12}, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.93 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram. 150.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 188.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.55 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).

—Continued on page 63

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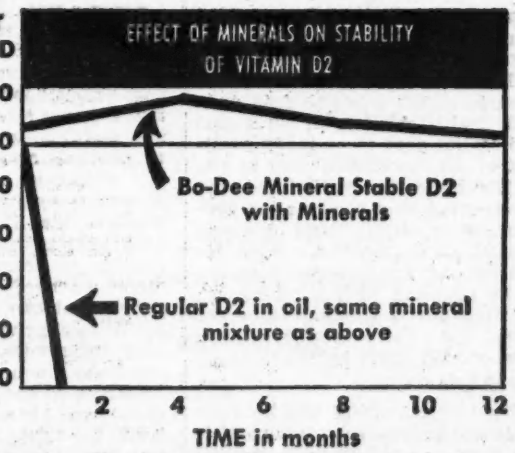
Magnesium sulfate	10.00	Cobalt sulfate	0.02
Iodized sodium chloride			20.00%



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Volume 175 February 23, 1959 No. 8

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		November 1958	November 1957
*Acetic Acid	lbs.	55,229,347	45,933,407
Acetone	lbs.	54,767,766	52,643,096
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	333,860	315,273
Benzene	gals.	28,154,035	23,824,879
Chlorine	tons	335,358	324,083
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	135,866,988	117,080,777
*Methanol	lbs.	141,396,610	117,841,580
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	28,844,160	31,230,543
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	tons	373,994	363,684
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,469,176	1,325,747

*Synthetic

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Health for Peace

So far, the current session of the congress has been too busy with budgetary and other spending matters to give active attention to the reintroduced bill proposing the establishment of an international advisory council on medical research. But, as was suggested here in a commentary January 26, the idea of an international health program is not being left in political hands. Formation of a committee designed to promote international cooperation in health research was announced by the chairman of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at NYU-Bellevue Medical Center at the recent annual Brotherhood Week luncheon sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The new group, which was referred to as a "Health for Peace Committee," is to be headed by Gen. Omar Bradley.

Another approach to the important problem of world health has been inaugurated by the People-to-People Health Foundation, a private non-profit organization which plans to send on a goodwill health mission to Southeast Asia a hospital ship to be made available out of the "mothball" fleet of the navy. The basic plan is that the ship will be operated as a combination 800-bed hospital, medical school, training and treatment center and a base for medical nursing and sanitation teams. It will be provided with a permanent medical staff and a volunteer group of specialists and general health workers for three-month tours by the medical colleges in this country.

The organization sponsoring the hospital ship project is a volunteer participant in President Eisenhower's people-to-people program of international brotherhood. Its plan is to raise by subscription the money necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital ship. That cost has been estimated at $3,000,000 a year, but is expected to be met in part by contributions of medical, sanitary, and other supplies, fuel, and stores. The project certainly deserves the full hearty support of the drug, chemical, and surgical supplies industries of this country. Their national organizations should cooperate with the sponsoring foundation to assure the undertaking's being all that it should be and doing all that it could do to meet the health needs of all the peoples, not only in Southeast Asia but in all other areas where they are incapable of adequate self-service.

Operation Pan-American

About a week before he went to Mexico for an informal good-neighbor visit with the new president of that country, President Eisenhower, in receiving the new ambassador of Chile to this country, expressed hope that means could and would be found in hemispheric international organizations to promote the economic development of Latin-American countries. He told the ambassador that this country was willing and ready to cooperate in such organizations in search of such means as might be needed to complement and supplement the increasingly necessary activities of private interests. The available information on the president's comment did not disclose any specific reference on his part to the newly proposed and promoted Inter-American bank, the Operation Pan-American initiated a short time previously by the President of Brazil, or the longer-established Organization of American States. Assumably he had an open mind as to the arena of cooperation.

In his visit with the President of Mexico, President Eisenhower was recently reported to be concerned with the progress and potentialities of the steadily increasing push of the Soviets for trade—at least on the face of things—in Latin America. That condition is not so bad in Mexico as it is in other countries in Central and South America; but it is reasonable to believe that, because of closer ethnic relations and understanding, the Mexicans' knowledge of what has been done and how and why is far more informatively serviceable than that acquired by even well qualified US students and observers.

It is not going to be easy for President Eisenhower or his advisers to get a clear accurate picture of the communistic position in Latin America. In a recent report from Mexico City, the National Bank of Foreign Commerce, while not regarding the trend as serious, said that Russia was winning more trade with Latin America while the United States was losing—because of declines in exports to this country. That can be understood; but not so intelligible is the significance of the attacking by officials and public demonstrators in the Dominican Republic of the new President of Venezuela as a communistic agent in the face of his excluding of communists from his cabinet and widely circulated reports that he was detested by that party. Of course there is something in the fact that governmentally and popularly the two countries are not on friendly terms.

It will not be enough for President Eisenhower to learn what he can in Mexico about cooperative development of Latin-American economic potentialities. He should get properly acquainted with what is intended and what is expectable by way of Operation Pan-American—preferably by means of a good-neighbor visit somewhere with its initiator, the President of Brazil. The objectives of that project and those of the new US trade agreement with that country are most desirable, and their potentialities run much wider than the development of adequate recognition on the part of US politicians, businessmen, and people in general of why Latin Americans feel that they are not dealt with as equals and are otherwise motivated over an expansive category of resentments.

Washington Talks It Over

Sec. Flemming Is Up Against a Tough Decision: Deciding What to Do With an Antibiotics Chief Who Also Happens to Be the Editor of Some Scientific Magazines on the Side.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has a difficult decision facing him. He must decide what to do about a conflict of interest charge that has been leveled against one of his top men in the Food and Drug Administration—Dr. Henry Welch, chief of the antibiotics division.

The charge stems from the fact that Dr. Welch, in addition to administering the antibiotics regulatory program, edits two scientific magazines in the antibiotics field —*Antibiotics and Chemotherapy Journal* and *Antibiotics Medicine and Clinical Medicine Journal*—for which he receives an honorarium.

Secretary Flemming appears to have but three choices: he can ask Dr. Welch to give up the magazines, he can ask him to step out of the government, or he can just ignore the matter on the grounds that there is not enough basis to the charge to warrant any action.

What makes the problem even more difficult for the Secretary is the fact that Dr. Welch is not alone in this situation; there are a number of similar cases in other sections of the government where government personnel serve as editors of scientific journals while carrying on their federal duties.

The National Institutes of Health is one place where this is true, and the same situation is said to exist in the Bureau of Standards. As in the case of Dr. Welch, these scientific journals contain only a minimum of advertising from companies which come under jurisdiction of the editors in their government work, and the advertisements often are passed on by the editor before acceptance.

In Dr. Welch's case, the two journals were started up to fill the need for some place where the medical scientists, working with the mushrooming antibiotics industry, could exchange their ideas and report their findings. The doctor was encouraged to handle the editing of the two magazines by his superiors in FDA and HEW.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Laminated Plastics Study

An up-to-date survey of the manufacturing, fabrication and applications of both high- and low-pressure laminates, D. J. Duffin's LAMINATED PLASTICS* includes data on various resins and laminating materials. It gives in detail their applications, physical characteristics, chemical, mechanical and electrical properties. Illustrated, the volume also contains a large number of tables of informative data. An appendix lists trade names of resins, reinforcing materials and laminated products used currently in the plastics industry.

*LAMINATED PLASTICS. By D. J. Duffin. 254 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $5.75.

Purchasing by the Experts

How the professional purchasing agents go about the business of purchasing is the big idea in this volume, PURCHASING HANDBOOK,* edited by George W. Aljian. Some 220 specialists in the field have contributed, and given the book a wealth of facts and information dealing with principles, methods and data on purchasing routine, rating vendors, buying economically, controlling inventory, preparing contracts and forms, etc. A few of the topics included are: basic price considerations involving any purchase; whether to make or buy certain materials, supplies or services; things to look for in buying some sixteen general classifications of commodities, and purchasing department budgets.

*PURCHASING HANDBOOK. Edited by George W. Aljian. 1,392 pages. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $15.

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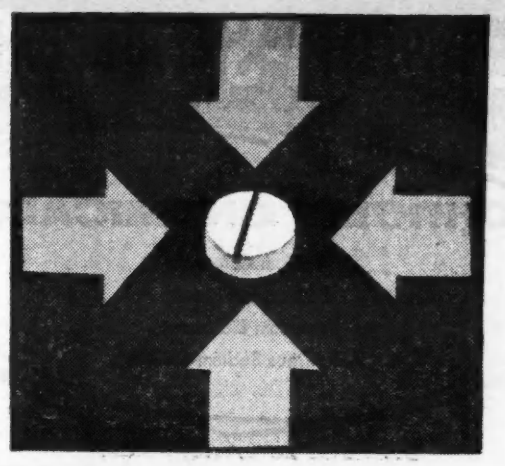

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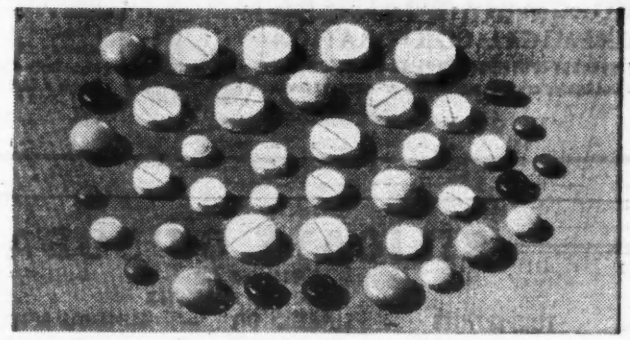

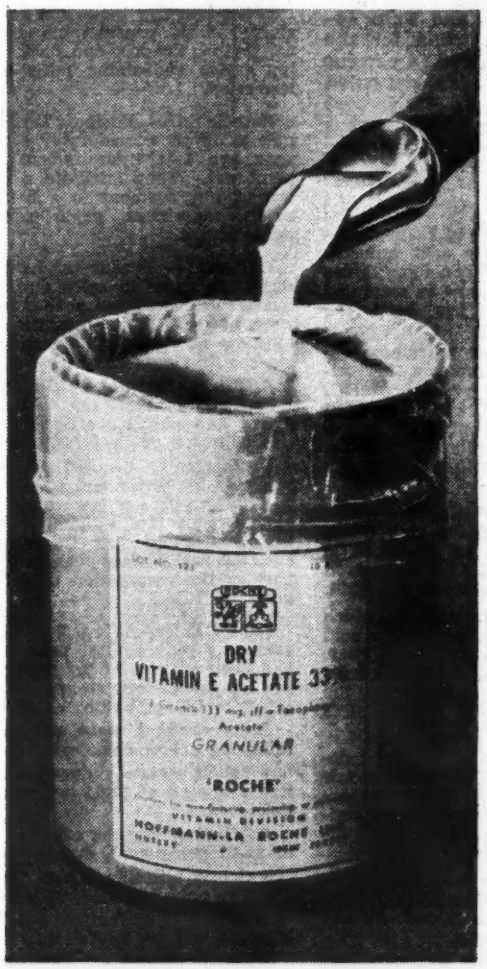

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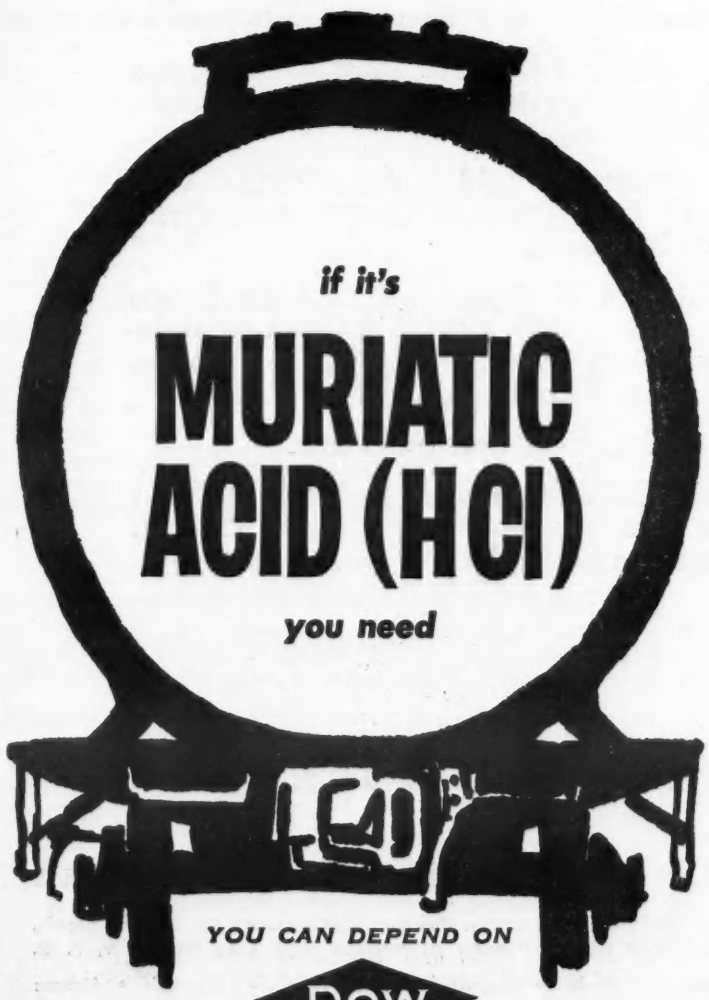

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Heavy Chemicals

All key cobalt salts declined last week as a result of earlier declines in metal and oxide. Cobalt soaps did not decline due to the fact that prices for contained fatty acids have continued strong despite cobalt reductions. The four-month-old strike which had tied up several plants of a glass producer has now been settled. Soda ash business is expected to benefit considerably as a result. Mineral acids' chief strength right now lies in the high rate of steel output. Platinum advanced on tight supply. Tungsten chemical market was mixed.

Chlorine producers are looking to the second quarter for a marked improvement in business. During the spring period, business is expected to be helped by increased inquiry for ethylene glycol and pesticides.

Copper sulfate producers, wincing at the 20,000-ton drop in their production last year, attribute the decline chiefly to loss of banana-spray business in Central America. It seems banana growers find that oil sprays do a comparable job—more cheaply.

Business and Defense Services Administration predicts a substantial improvement in nickel consumption and deliveries in 1959. BDSA assumes that there will be no protracted steel strike when it makes this statement.

Nickel capacity is expected to reach 676,000 tons in 1961 in the free world. US share of the 1961 capacity is estimated at 427,000 tons.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 14 at 87.4 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 89.8 percent for the previous week, and 89.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Platinum, $6 per troy oz.
Potassium stannate, 9/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 2½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.3c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.
Tungstic acid, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Cobalt acetate, 6c. per lb.
Cobalt carbonate, 12c. per lb.
Cobalt chloride, 6c. per lb.
Cobalt hydrate, 15c. per lb.
Cobalt nitrate, 5c. per lb.
Cobalt phosphate, 8c. per lb.
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 5c. per lb.
Monohydrate, 8c. per lb.
Sodium molybdate, cryst., 2c. per lb.
Sodium tungstate, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
106.02	105.89	105.87	104.57

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Steel output keeps climbing, and the hydrochloric acid industry continues to reap the benefits. More pickling acid is required now by steel and metal fabricators than has been the case for some time.

Outlook at present for petroleum industry consumption—petroleum is estimated to take some 25 percent of HCl manufacture—is mixed. Crude oil demand is expected by the Bureau of Mines to rise in March over actual demand in March, 1958—but will be lower than February's demand.

Hydrofluoric—Fluorinated hydrocarbons demand is moderately active at present. Most notable increases in consumption during the past few weeks have occurred in relation to higher stainless steel output.

Nitric—Fertilizer manufacture, which accounts for the lion's share of nitric acid output, has not yet gone into high gear. Other end uses in the industrial field have shown gradual improvement during the past few weeks, led by gains in stainless steel and metal fabricating.

Phosphoric—Producers expect good demand to materialize during the next few weeks for use in manufacture of superphosphates and other agricultural chemicals. Right now, market is judged generally quiet.

Sulfuric—Producers concede that while inquiry has been steadily improving, they would like to do more business. So far, sales gains have been spotty.

This has reflected back to the sulfur market, and sources there report that sulfur business has not picked up thus far as had been expected for the first quarter.

Steel and rayon have been among the bright spots in acid business the past few weeks. Further, a stronger tone has been noted in the paper industry.

Production of steel last week reached an estimated 2,439,000 tons, or 86.1 percent of capacity, up from the previous week's actual 2,371,000 tons produced, or 83.7 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Tungstic—This acid recently turned firmer, and despite weak ore market, rose to $2.25 per pound, 1,000-pound lots.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Heavy rains, thaws and floods in some sections of the country are expected to account for an increase in sales of aluminum sulfate for water settlement in municipal systems.

Paper industry inquiry is holding about steady, with considerable improvement noted since the year-end slack period, during which consuming mills operated at low rates.

Caustic Soda—Business is rocking along now at levels considerably better than a year ago this time, industry observers point out. They attribute a large measure of improvement to a better tone in rayon, aluminum, paper and chemical manufacture.

Chlorine — Producers have noted a steady increase in sales during the first quarter—but some say they wish things were better. It is generally agreed that business now is much stronger than during the first quarter of last year.

Attitude of most right now: Wait till spring. Reason for this is that ethylene glycol and chlorinated pesticide production will soon get into full swing.

Furthermore, demand for chlorinated products for water and sewage treatment will climb with warmer weather. One observer notes that swimming pool chlorination demand has increased steadily over the past several years, owing in large part to the installation of private swimming facilities.

Cobalt Salts—A broad range of cobalt salts was reduced last week. The move had been anticipated by the trade following an earlier reduction in the price of cobalt metal and oxide.

Price changes were reported for the following cobalt chemicals:

- Cobalt acetate, reduced 6c. per pound, newly quoted at $1.04 per pound, drums, delivered.
- Cobalt carbonate, off 12c., priced now at $1.45 per pound, drums, delivered.
- Cobalt chloride, down 6c. quoted at 99c. per pound, drums, delivered.
- Cobalt hydrate, reduced 15c., listed now at $2.05 per pound, drums, delivered.
- Cobalt nitrate, cut 15c., priced at 85c. per pound, drums, delivered.
- Cobalt phosphate, lowered 8c., listed now at $1.35 per pound, drums delivered.
- Cobalt sulfate, crystals, off 5c., to 64c. per pound, drums, delivered, and monohydrate off 8c., quoted now at $1.09 per pound, drums, delivered.

Copper Sulfate — Current market is firm at recently established higher prices, owing largely to strength displayed by copper metal.

Trade sources, noting the 20,000-ton drop in copper sulfate production in 1958 from 1957, indicate that the sharp drop was brought about chiefly by use of oil, rather than copper sulfate, to control fungus on banana plantations in Central America.

Soda Ash—With settlement of the glass strike last week, soda ash business was said to be swiftly returning the normal.

OPD NOW REPORTS ON TRADE NAME CHEMICALS & SPECIALTIES

Heavy Chemicals

The strike, which lasted four months, had a telling effect on auto production.

Sodium Molybdate—Crystals declined 2c. per pound last week in the wake of an earlier 4c. reduction for anhydrous.

Sodium Tungstate—With weak ore, this chemical has declined to $1.09 per pound, drums, freight allowed, spot.

Tin Salts—With higher tin, potassium stannate rose to 79.3c. to 86.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 65.2c. to 71.2c.; stannic chloride, 82.2c. to 84.4c.; stannic oxide, $1.11 to $1.12; anhydrous stannous chloride, $1.02 to $1.274; hydrous crystals, 88c. to 89c.; and sulfate, $1.073 to $1.093.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*Jan.*	*Dec.*
Production:		
Crude primary	260,378	235,512
Secondary	12,260	8,883
Refined	270,858	282,191
Shipments	248,432	260,841
Stocks	258,874	236,774
United States	*Jan.*	*Dec.*
Production:		
Crude primary	98,356	97,641
Secondary	11,167	7,911
Refined	137,361	146,978
Shipments	114,425	116,310
Stocks	80,780	80,722

Nickel—Business and Defense Services Administration predicts a substantial improvement in nickel consumption and deliveries in 1959.

The forecast is based on better business conditions in most industries, and particularly on high production rates in the automotive and steel industries—assuming no protracted strike in the steel industry.

Nickel delivereies should also improve, BDSA believes, because of low consumer inventories of both primary nickel and semi-fabricated nickel products.

Furthermore, assurance of ample present and future supplies of nickel should encourage the re-establishment of old uses, as well as increases in new use, the agency hopes.

Looking at expansion in the free world capacity of nickel, BDSA says that 1958 capacity of 531,600 tons a year will reach 549,000 tons annually by the end of 1959.

Capacity should reach 614,000 tons in 1960, and 676,600 tons a year by 1961. Probable US share of free world capacity should be 346,000 tons this year, 391,000 tons in 1960, and 427,000 tons in 1951.

Consumption of nickel in the United States looks this way to BDSA: in 1956, some 255,000 tons; 1957, about 246,000 tons; 1958, an estimated 160,000 tons, and 1959, an estimated 190-200,000 tons.

The government agency points out that actual consumption of nickel in 1958 as reported to the Bureau of Mines is a better measure of demand than are purchases from nickel producers for the year.

This is because of large volume use from consumer inventories accumulated prior to January 1, 1958.

In line with the overall trend toward liquidation of consumer inventories, buyers of nickel reduced purchases to a bare minimum while using up their large in-plant stocks, particularly during the first three quarters.

Because of combined cutbacks in defense requirements and industry use during the recession, nickel use dropped from a maximum level of 26 million pounds per month in May, 1957, to less than half that amount—8 million pounds—in July, 1958.

The average consumption level dropped from approximately 21 million pounds a month for the peak year (1956) to approximately 12.2 million pounds a month in 1958. Indications are that use increased appreciably during the last quarter.

BDSA believes that this year's production of nickel will not approach capacity, because that amount of nickel will not be required.

Further, the agency believes that military use of nickel will not be much different this year from 1958 levels. Requirements for defense have decreased considerably, owing to cutbacks in defense aviation requirements.

Platinum—Market was firmer as Russians gave indication they would not put excessive amounts onto the market. Metal was quoted at $57 to $62 per ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal was stronger, rising to $1.03⅝ per pound, spot on Friday.

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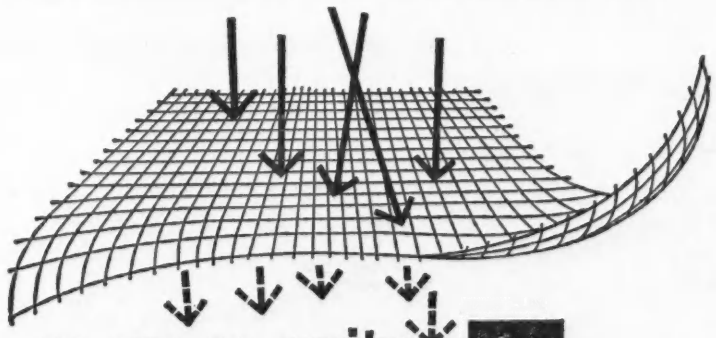

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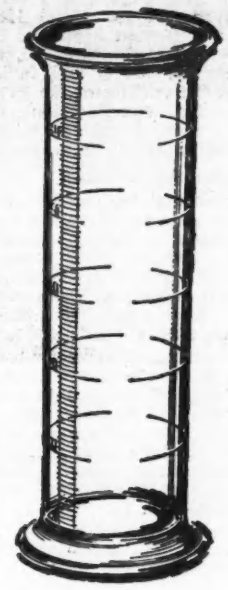

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Tariff Commission to Be Ignored?

—*Continued from page 3*

recommendations of the Tariff Commission for higher tariffs on bicycles, after sending the case back to the commission for further investigation.

Three questions have grown out of this case:

1. Whether the President acted within the time limit and without the required public hearings provided for in the trade agreements law.

2. Whether, assuming that the action of the Tariff Commission was taken in violation of the statutory time limit, the proclamation of the President was, for that sole reason, null and void.

3. Whether the President has discretion to modify, as well as accept or reject, Tariff Commission recommendations with respect to escape clause actions.

The commission held its hearings and filed its recommendations with the President within the nine months required by law, but the President referred the case back for further investigation. The additional inquiry was made, but without additional public hearings, and the President then acted to modify the commission's recommendations. The entire procedure extended over thirteen months, or beyond the time period allowed in the law.

Agreed With Importers

The lower court agreed with importers that the President had failed to act within the time allowed in the law, and furthermore went beyond the law in modifying the recommendations of the commission.

In its brief filed last week the government relies heavily on the language of section 350(a) of the tariff act of 1930 for the President's authority to modify recommendations of the Tariff Commission. This is the section of the law that authorizes the making of trade agreements and if the basis upon which the trade agreements program was built.

While section 7 of the trade agreements act of 1934 sets out procedures for escape clause actions, the government goes back to the language of section 350(a), pointing out that the section empowers the President to proclaim modifications of existing duties covered by foreign trade agreements "as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement."

The government contended that section 7 did not confer an independent substantive power on the President, but merely set forth the procedures to be followed in determining whether the proclamation authority of section 350(a) should be exercised in escape clause cases.

"The court below did not expressly address itself to the question of the relationship between section 7 of the 1951 extension act and section 350(a) of the tariff act," the brief said. "Instead, it wholly ignored section 350(a) and indicated its belief that the validity of the Presidential action under consideration depended solely on a construction of section 7 as an independent substantive provision.

Interpretation of Section 7

"We agree that the central issue raised here is the proper interpretation of section 7. However, such an interpretation cannot be authoritatively made without an effort to locate that provision within the overall statutory framework. The reasoning of the court below reflects that it made no such effort."

The government further contended that congress did not impose a time limit on the President in section 7 to take escape clause action, but merely requires him to explain his reasons why when he does not act within the time limit specified. Such an explanation was made, it was added, in letters to the appropriate senate and house committees.

Com'l Solvents Head

—*Continued from page 5*

on February 16, the board issued the following statement:

"We have today received, with great regret, the resignation of Mr. J. Albert Woods as president and director of this corporation. He has served this corporation with utmost devotion as a director since 1949, and as president since 1950, and has earned the warm regard of his colleagues on this board.

"We join in expressing to him our deep appreciation for the services he has rendered to the corporation throughout that period and are gratified that his advice and counsel will be available to the corporation, on a consulting basis, in the future."

Nominees for Board

At the board meeting, the directors nominated Paul V. Shields and H. V. Sherrill, partners of Shields & Co., investment bankers; Arthur E. Palmer, jr., a partner of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, attorneys; Jeremiah Milbank, jr.; and William W. Burch, financial adviser to the Milbank interests, to serve as directors for the three year term ending 1962.

The Milbank interests include descendants of the late Albert Goodsell Milbank, one-time chairman of Borden Company and president of the Milbank Memorial Fund.

Jeremiah Milbank, jr., a director of Commercial Solvents, said the group holding stock in the company includes himself, other members of the family, and "associated interests," but not the foundation.

Company officials reportedly declared they could not state how much of Commercial Solvents' 2,741,422 outstanding shares of stock are controlled by Milbank interests. The proxy statement for last year's annual meeting listed Mr. Milbank as holder of 26,050 shares. He first became a director in 1953.

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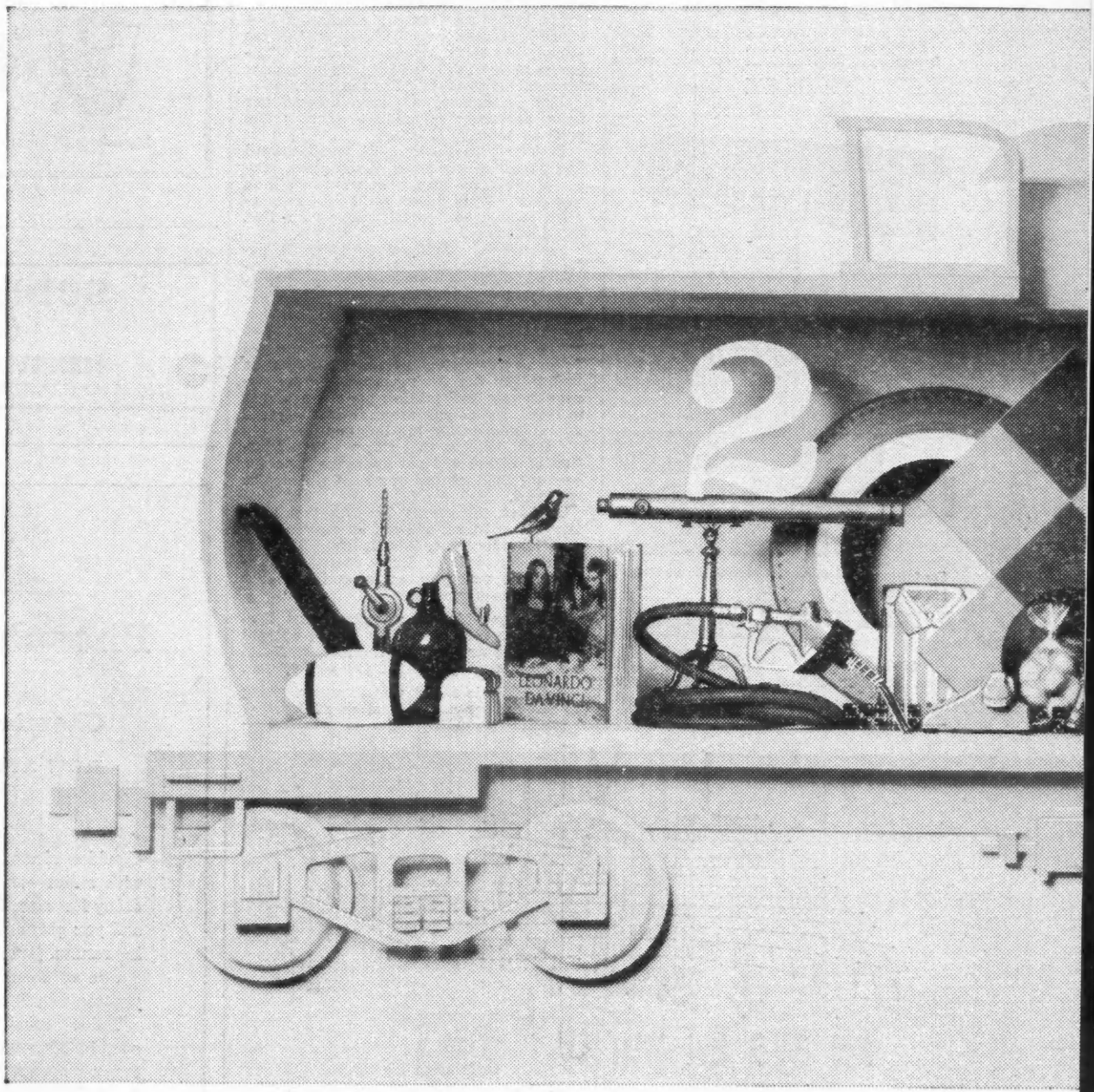

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Chemical Makers Topped a Record

—Continued from page 5

resulting from the technological and sociological trends will result in continued steady expansion of chemical-producing facilities.

Texas with $632.3 million again has the highest total figure for the three survey divisions of planned construction, under construction and completed (1958) construction.

Louisiana repeats in second place with $473.2 million, and in number three position is California with $144.710 million. Others in the top ten are Tennessee, $142.576 million; West Virginia, $136.650 million; Ohio, $134.9 million; Pennsylvania, $127.190 million; New Jersey, $117.114 million; Illinois, $114,850 million and Florida, $113.625 million.

Ranking eleventh through thirteenth are Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, Alabama, Mississippi, Massachusetts, Delaware, Washington, Connecticut, Missouri, Idaho and Wyoming.

The top ten chemical-producing states, ranked according to value added by manufacture, are New Jersey, Texas, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, California, Tennessee and Virginia.

According to MCA, considerations inherent in the location of chemical-producing facilities follow the pattern of most other industries—promixity to prime markets and transportation, and the availability of raw materials and an adequate work force.

The west south central states—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas—again lead in total construction by region for the three-year survey period with a collective figure of $1.189 billion.

Other regions, too, duplicate their order of last year. Second are the south Atlantic states—Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia—with $526.350 million. The east north central states—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin—are third with a total of $384.825 million.

Following these, are by rank, the middle Atlantic, east south central, Pacific, mountain, west north central and New England states.

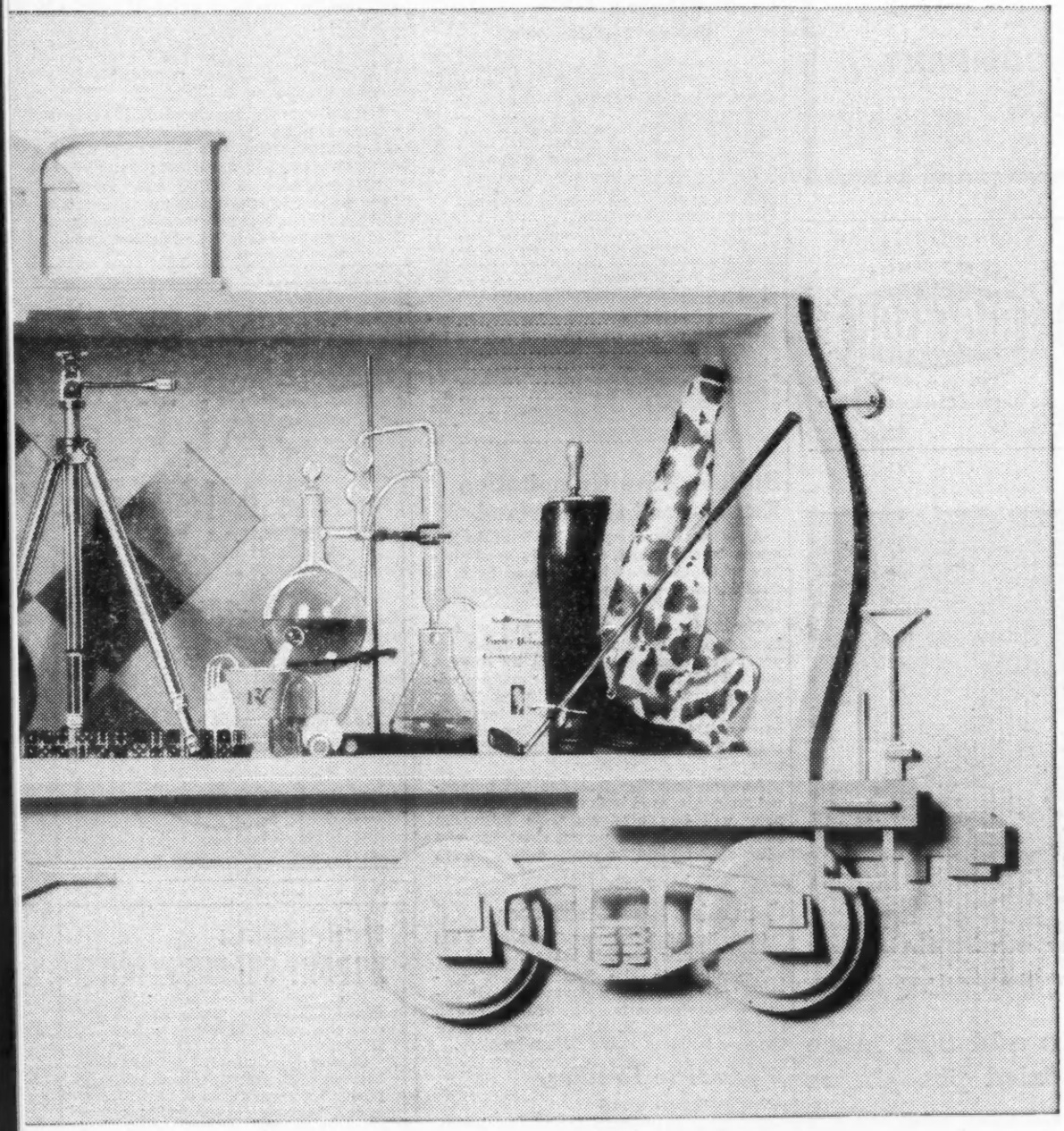
Construction not listed for specific areas accounts for an estimated total of $188,750 million.

In the classification by product category, the estimated 1958-60 total investment in new production facilities for general organic chemicals tops the list at $801.433 million.

General inorganics are in second place with $797.210 million, followed by plastics and resins, $392.754 million; synthetic fibers, $254.2 million; petrochemicals, $239.750 million; metals, $174.757 million; chemical fertilizers, $115.775 million; synthetic rubber, $53.523 million, and laboratories, $157.170 million.

The $157.170 million earmarked for new laboratories contains a substantial increase, despite the recession, over the $107.2 million laboratory expenditure listed in the survey last year. The 1958-60 figure includes $27.425 million for planned construction; $59.6 million for under construction, and $70.145 million for completed construction.

It is generally agreed, MCA pointed out, that future chemical industry growth will be predicated to a large degree on results of its research. The industry long has maintained the No. 1 position in expenditures for privately-financed basic research and its 1958 budget of $542 million for all privately-financed research—basic and applied—led all other industries in that category, too.



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Paint Federations Set Show Meeting, for Atlantic City

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs has chosen Atlantic City, N.J., as the site for its thirty-seventh annual meeting and its twenty-fourth Paint Industries' Show. Both will be held in Convention Hall.

The show is scheduled to run for five days, beginning October 20. The annual meeting will be held October 22 to 24. Registration for the convention will begin on October 21 at the Traymore hotel and will move to Convention Hall on the twenty-second.

Free World's Expansion

—Continued from page 7

that "The report itself contributed importantly toward the present abundance which has stultified the PMPC's prophetic reputation. The adverse attitude which has been so evident among non-ferrous mining people did not prevent them from using the report's general portrayal of impending scarcity to justify large expenditures for development of new mines. Expansions thus justified, and supported by easy credit from government agencies, have had much to do with the present abundance. High metal prices in the early fifties also encouraged expansion, but the PMPC report helped create the attitudes that put prices to these levels."

In another feature of the meeting, development of Yugoslavia's Hemiska Industrija Zorka electrolytic zinc plant was described at a meeting of the extractive metallurgy division in a technical paper by Anthony H. Kunkel, jr., process metallurgist, Singmaster & Breyer, New York, and Gligorije Stankovic, superintendent of Zinc Refining at the plant in Sabac.

Later, study of the effect of rare-earth additions on some stainless steel melting variables was the basis of a report by R. H. Gautschi and F. C. Langenberg, respectively staff metallurgist and supervisor of pyrometallurgy, Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh.

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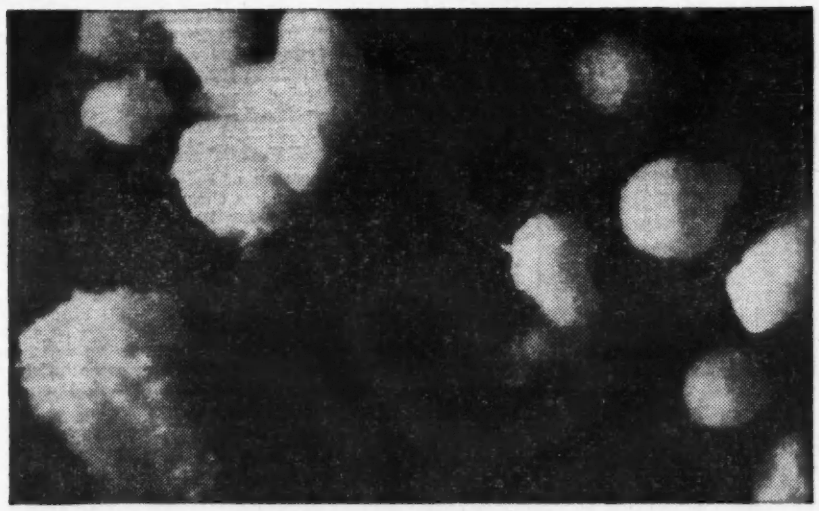

Photomicrograph shows amazing bulking power of a granule of spray-dried phosphate (left) when compared with conventional form (right).

Photomicrograph shows how to add 30% more bulk to detergents with spray-dried phosphates

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Also available in conventional density are disodium phosphate, trisodium phosphate, sodium hexametaphosphate, and sodium tripolyphosphate.

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HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS

Pesticide Carryover in Sept. 10 Percent Lower Than '57

Carryover stocks of pesticides at the end of September averaged about 10 percent lower than at the comparable time in the previous year, says the Department of Agriculture.

The department's report is based on an annual survey, still about 20 percent incomplete, conducted in cooperation with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Larger carryovers of newer materials than in 1957, especially organic phosphates and weed killers, were more than offset by shorter inventories of DDT and grain and soil fumigants.

Stocks of copper fungicides and 2,4-D weed killers were up, but 2,4,5-T holdings changed little. Primary stocks of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides averaged about the same as in 1957, but individual items in the group varied from 40 percent below the average to 100 percent above.

Primary stocks in possession of manufacturers are largely undiluted chemicals but include some formulated concentrates such as grain fumigants and 2,4-D esters, it was explained.

Inventory changes between September, 1957, and September, 1958, in terms of percentages, were as follows:

Primary Pesticide Stocks

	1958 stocks as a percentage of 1957 stocks
Aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, toxaphene	96
Benzene hexachloride (gross basis)	81
10-15 percent gamma grades	79
36 percent and above, including lindane	87
Calcium arsenate	152
Copper fungicides	133
2,4-D (acid basis, but includes manufacturers' formulations)	144
DDT	43
Fumigants (grain and soil)	54
Lead arsenate	102
Miticides (miscellaneous)	143
Organic phosphorus compounds	177
Includes:	
Methyl parathion	742
Parathion	115
Others	133
2,4,5-T	106
Fungicides (miscellaneous)	80
Insecticides (miscellaneous)	121
Weed killers (miscellaneous organic)	256
All primary stocks	89

DuPont Sales Organization Established in Switzerland

A Swiss sales company, Du Pont de Nemours International, S. A., with headquarters in Geneva, has been formed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The Swiss company will help plan and implement European sales programs for products to be manufactured by duPont subsidiaries in Europe, and for many products manufactured in the United States by the parent company. Initially, the company will be concerned with the sale of textile fibers and elastomers. Other products will be added later.

As soon as office facilities and personnel are established in Geneva, the new company will buy products from European subsidiaries and the parent company, and will solicit and accept orders from distributors.

Cornelius Wax Relocates

Cornelius Wax Refining Corporation has opened its new plant in Edison, N. J.

According to the firm, it has consolidated all offices and research laboratories, previously in Great Neck, N. Y., and New Market, N. J., in the new administrative building at the Edison location.

Wyandotte Readies

—Continued from page 7

a crash program pace, a Wyandotte spokesman says. The November explosion took place in the recycling section of the facility (the reactor was not directly involved).

Customer needs for ethylene oxide and glycol have been filled during the past three months through arrangements with other firms, the Wyandotte spokesman added.

The oxygen unit of the facility, where some equipment revisions have been made, will have three weeks of thorough checkout by the time the plant goes back on stream. This is because, the spokesman said, work on the unit had gone far ahead of schedule.

Earlier, Wyandotte had reported that it would have no trouble fulfilling its oxide-glycol obligations because the explosion took place at the "tail-end" of the anti-freeze canning season. However, the firm did concede at that time that the explosion had put a crimp in their oxide production picture.

Wyandotte's other Geismar project—the new caustic-chlorine plant—is looked upon by the firm as a "dynamic effort to make Wyandotte a yet stronger chemical power in the Southland."

Chemical Exports Down Just a Bit in the Past Year

United States exports of chemicals and allied products last year fell slightly below those of 1957 but the reduction was not nearly so great as that recorded by some other industry groups.

Preliminary estimates made public last week by the Bureau of Census placed the value of 1958 chemical exports at $1,365,000,000 or a decline of only $35.3 million below 1958, while the value of all merchandise exported declined about 14 percent.

Year end totals for chemical imports are not available as yet, but for the first nine months of the year, they were running slightly ahead of last year—$258.6 million against $251.5 million.

Diphenolic Looks Good

—Continued from page 5

produced on a pilot plant scale at $1.50 per pound.

Current capacity is estimated at 250,000 pounds per year. Preliminary estimates by the company indicate that a price range of 40-50 cents per pound is probable once volume production is achieved.

Should uses for the chemical develop as expected, plans call for the construction of a plant sometime this fall, which would come on stream in the latter part of 1960.

DPA has been in development for over four years and the company points out that nearly one hundred patents have been filed on diphenolic acid and derivatives.

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For more information, contact our branch office nearest you (Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Houston, Los Angeles, New York and Charlotte, N. C.) or write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Explosives Dept., Wilmington 98, Del.

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Kaiser Is Now Offering A New Type of Alumina

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., is offering a new type of active alumina in the from of spheres, of high sorptive capacity and mechanical strength.

Kaiser active alumina is said to differ from other active aluminas as a result of special processing and manufacturing technics. The closely controlled sphericity of the products results in minimum pressure drop, and the spheres, available in various sizes with diameters ranging from ⅛ to ½ inch, possess high abrasion resistance and the capacity for repeated regeneration.

Test results show that the active alumina is an excellent adsorbent for drying a wide variety of gasis, liquids and vapors. Its properties of thermal stability, large surface area and high chemical purity make the products a good catalyst carrier for many chemical processes, Kaiser says.

Oilseed Supports Are Cut

—Continued from page 7

cottonseed stored for the farm, or $34 a ton purchase price for cottonseed bought from producers.

These supports reflect approximately 64 percent of the February parity for soybeans, 60 percent for flaxseed, and 57 percent for cottonseed, and compare with the 1958 crop supports for soybean of $2.09 per bushel, or 70 percent of parity; flaxseed, $2.78 per bushel or 65 percent; and a loan rate of $45 per ton and a purchase price of $41 a ton for cottonseed, or 65 percent of parity.

The Department of Agriculture said that overall production of oilseeds last year was large. Soybean production totalled 574.4 million bushels, a record. Cottonseed production at 4,778,000 was up slightly from 1957, although well below the average of recent years.

This increased oilseed production, combined with a large soybean carry-over on October 1, 1958, is contributing to a record supply of oil meals and food fats available for this marketing year. The Commodity Credit Corporation has acquired 530,000 tons of cottonseed, which are being converted into 180 million pounds of cottonseed oil. Through December 31 farmers had put 97.7 million bushels of 1958 crop soybeans under support loans and purchase agreements, a record quantity on that date.

Flaxseed Rose Sharply

Flaxseed production in 1958 rose to 39.5 million bushels from a low level of 25.5 million bushels in 1957. The carryover of flaxseed on July 1, 1959. is expected to be about 11 million bushels, as compared to 8.7 million bushels a year ago. Through December 31, farmers had put nearly 9 million bushels of 1958 crop flaxseed under support compared to less than 2.5 million bushels from the 1957 crop the year earlier.

Price supports for 1959 crop soybean will be carried out as in the past through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from August through January 31, 1960. Maturity date for loans will be May 31, 1960. Soybeans, to be eligible for support, must grade No. 4 or better and contain not more than 14 percent moisture.

As in previous years support for the 1959 crop of flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through loans and purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through October 31, 1959 in Arizona and California, and through January 31, 1960, in all other states.

Maturity Dates For Loans

Loans will mature March 1, 1960. Purin Arizona and California, and on March 31, 1960, in all other states. Flaxseed, to be eligible, must grade No. 2 or better.

There are no major differences in program operations this year compared with those for the 1958 production of cottonseed. The support operation will be confined to loans to producers on farm-stored cottonseed and to purchase of cottonseed from producers and participating gins. Loans will be available from the earliest date of ginning through January 31, 1960.

Loans will mature Marc 1, 1960. Purchases will start at the earliest date of ginning and run through February 29, 1960.

Spencer, Rayon Firm

—Continued from page 5

view of either party to go forward with it."

Industrial Rayon, a producer of nylon staple fiber and a pioneer manufacturer of man-made fibers, will continue its program to expand the use of its nylon fiber products in floor coverings and other textiles, Mr. Kline said.

Spencer added that it will also continue to operate its nylon resin plant at Henderson, Ky., as a growing part of its plastics division.

Nuclear Blasting

—Continued from page 5

Mr. Huntington's case in an extended speech on the floor.

Mr. Huntington further predicts that the Director of the Bureau of Mines will reject as "unofficial" the January 1955 bulletin compiled by the Bureau of Mines' Laramie, Wyo., research center, which describes in glowing terms the benefits of nuclear shale blasting.

"In addition to rejecting and disowning this piece of literature from the Laramie Center, it would not surprise me if the bureau undertook a searching study of the center's participation in this whole project. Certainly the Bureau of Mines has a tradition and reputation of safety to uphold and the Laramie Center's report on nuclear oil shale blasting does not measure up to the standards of the Bureau," Mr. Huntington charges.

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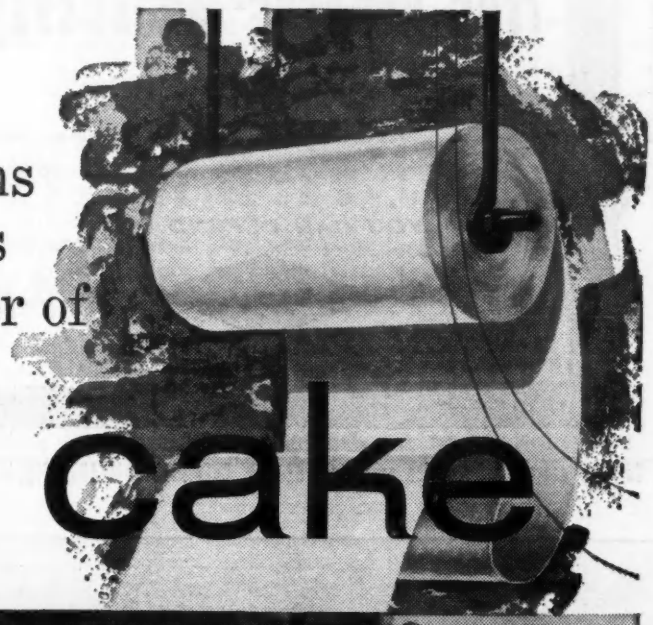

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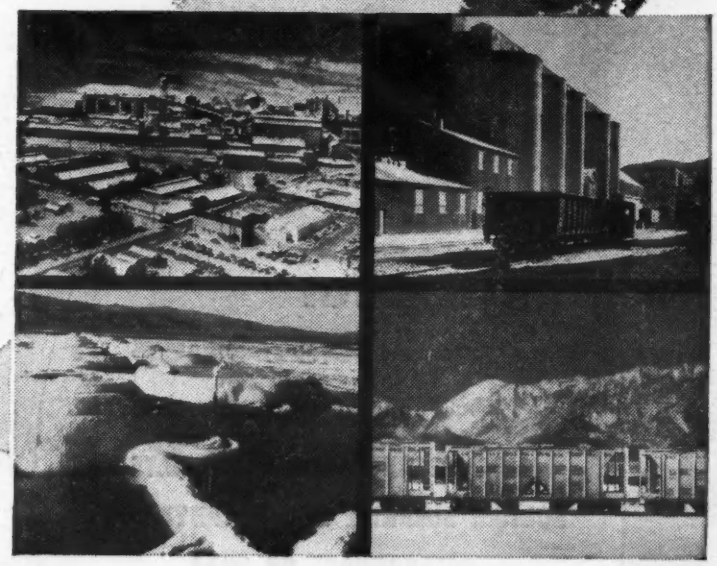

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Look for an early announcement of the start-up of American Potash & Chemical Corporation's new sodium chlorate plant at Aberdeen, Mississippi, constructed to supply the rapidly growing southern pulp and paper industry.

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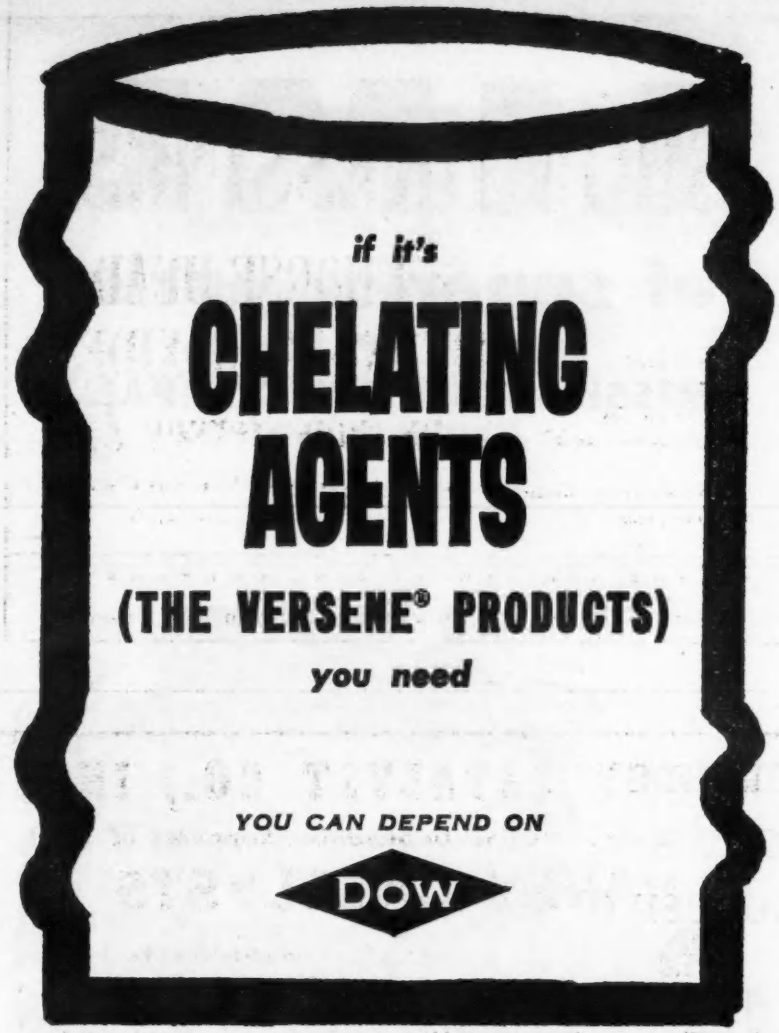

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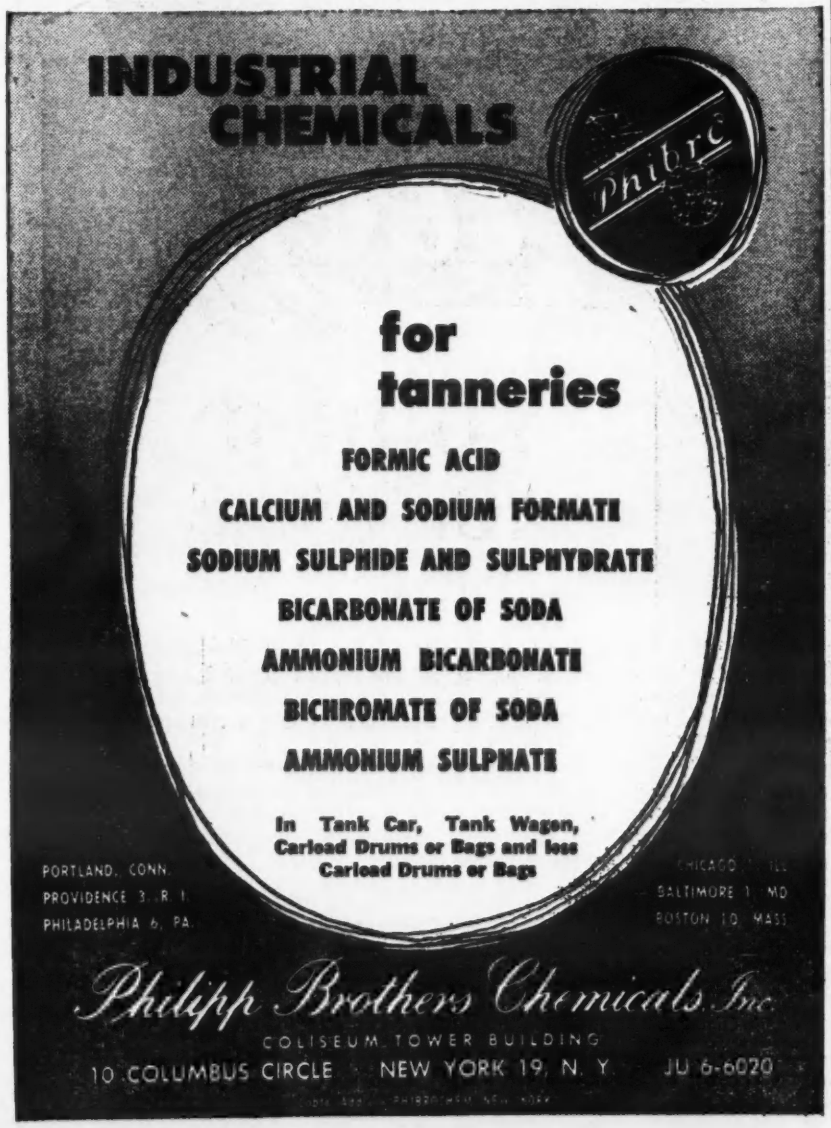

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Business in industrial adhesives last week was described as good. This is a growing industry, and the growth curve is relatively sharp, in large part as a direct result of research and development of new adhesive products to do existing jobs better, and to do still other jobs never before accomplished by adhesives. One of the most spectacular of the latter is the widespread use of adhesives in the aircraft industry for the fabrication of airplanes, such as the replacement of rivets by adhesives in most of the B-58 type craft. Other uses cover the whole gamut of usable things down to the letter envelope.

Optical brighteners used in making white things look whiter are enjoying steadily rising end-use and applications on all sorts of industrial items. These items range from packaged detergents for home laundry work to treating cloth and paper at the mill. Specific types for specific purposes will become more the trend.

As the synthetic fiber industry grows, the antistatic agent market is also growing. This applies not only to finished products such as plastic woven seat covers which require a durable type antistatic agent but to application of nondurable antistatics to fibers and fabrics in process of manufacture. Softeners with antistatic properties are meeting with quite good acceptance in the textile industry.

Feed supplements are finding steadily more widespread use in the manufacture of animal feeds, because of consumer demand. Raisers of hogs and poultry particularly, as well as beef are interested in the additional growth and health factors that such feeds provide. Speed of growth, greater size and weight mean more dollars to the grower. Such feed supplements include trace minerals, vitamins, antibiotics, and hormones, as well as intrinsic factors and the like. Frequently, combinations of these materials are sold to the trade under trade name designations.

Chemical Coverage Shifts

A number of chemicals formerly covered in OPD's Textile & Leather Chemicals market report have been shifted to other sections of the paper.

Now to be found in the **Heavy Chemicals** market columns are: Aluminum acetate, aluminum formate, ammonium bichromate, chromium acetate, hydrogen peroxide, potassium bichromate, potassium chromate, sodium acetate (technical grade), sodium bichromate, sodium chromate, sodium diacetate, sodium ferrocyanide, sodium formate, sodium hydrosulfite, sodium perborate, sodium peroxide, sodium-zirconyl sulfate, zinc hydrosulfite and zirconium acetate.

Copper quinolinolate is now being covered in **Coatings Materials.** The **Aliphatic Organics** market section is now reporting on corn dextrin, corn sugar, sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate and zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate.

Adhesives

There cannot be one all purpose adhesive for the simple reason that surfaces vary so definitely, in such ways as from open to close textured, unsized to hard sized, groundwood to wet strength type of fiber, smooth to irregular surfaces. New adhesives are being grabbed up as they come on the market, just as rapidly as new materials are developed that need them.

Developments which have resulted from the need to bond glass to glass, plastic to plastic, plastic to glass, metal to metal, and metal to glass or plastic, textiles, ceramics, and paper have stepped up adhesive developments. One of the more recent areas that adhesives have entered is the bonding of foil to paper. This occurs in particular in the packaging market where bright containers are desirable to catch the eye of the consumer.

Polymer Industries offers adhesives for a variety of specialized applications. Three Polymer products related to the bonding of foil to paper are **"Polybond PF-14, V146-R3** and **M-91."** The first of the three **"Polybond PF-14,"** is used with smooth close textured and hard sized paper stocks which require a penetrating, or strike-into type of adhesive for wet bonding. **"Polybond PF-14"** is a versatile latex laminant for foil to paper that develops bonds having flexibility, water, heat and alcohol resistance. The price of **"Polybond PF-14"** is 26½c. per pound.

"Polybond V146-R3" is a filmy, aqueous resin emulsion laminant used on uneven or open paper surfaces which demand filmy types of glues to furnish an adequate bridge between the foil and low spots in the stocks. Polymer suggests that the material be used to insure skip-free work on soft open papers and paperboards. The price of **"Polybond V146-R3"** is 36c. per pound.

Extremely porous and/or very absorbent paper stocks; papers with wild or irregular formation, and/or with very irregular surfaces cannot be handled satisfactorily by aqueous glues in the wet bonding process. Polymer's **"Polybond M91"** is described as a solvent type pressure bonding adhesive that handles all these difficult types of stocks. **"Polybond M91"** is also said to self-cure after 72 hours at room temperature. The price of **"Polybond M91"** is 37½c. per pound.

Franklin Chemical Company markets two all purpose copolymer adhesives under the name **"Adhesive CP-0369"** and **CP-0370."** Both are emulsion in water adhesives with non-ionic particle charge. They adhere to "mylar," metals, foam rubber, painted surfaces and polystyrene. According to Franklin, these two adhesives have good flexibility and are non-volatile and non-migrating. Their water resistance is moderate. Another desirable aspect of both is the fact that they can be easily cleaned from equipment by washing with water. **"Adhesive CP-0369"** has moderate tack while **"Adhesive CP-0370"** has high tack.

Another company to market a series of adhesives is B. F. Goodrich Company which offers **"Plastilocks." "Plastilock 601"** is used for bonding most ferrous and non-ferrous metals to themselves, plastics to glass, steel to wood, cloth to steel or itself. The product is a heat curing, thermo-setting, film forming adhesive with a polyethylene liner. Goodrich says that **"Plastilock 601"** is all solids; there is no waste as in brush or spray cements.

Goodrich describes **"Plastilock 604"** as being a solvent type "Hycar" rubber adhesive which forms a relatively flexible bond. **"Plastilock 604"** is claimed to have good resistance to chemicals and high temperatures when heat cured. It is ideal for condenser coating. It is used as a

Here's What's Reported On in This Section

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materals that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Trade Name Chemicals

brush grade adhesive for bonding friction materials, phenolic laminate and nitrile rubber to metals, and smooth surfaces to themselves.

Antistatic Agents

Antistatic agents are applied where necessary to conduct static electricity charges to an appropriate ground. There are various organic antistatic agents on the market. Basically, a good one should retain sufficient moisture to provide good electrical conduction by way of molecularly held water.

The largest volume of business done by antistatic agents is in the textile industry. Synthetic fibers have been found to take on a static charge which antistatic agents successfully curbs. These agents are also used in spinning yarns. Types of plastics "Mylar," Polyester film and cellulose acetate used in a wide variety of articles have relatively high static propensity and generate static charge due to friction. Antistatic agents have controlled the static buildup caused by friction in these items and also on plastic automobile seat covers.

Antistatic agents offered by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are **"Zelec NE"** and **"Zelec NK."** They are nondurable antistatic agents designed for use on textile fibers and yarns that develop static charges during processing. **"Zelec NE"** is recommended for use in water systems, while **"Zelec NK"** is more compatible in solvent systems. Both products are highly surface active in aqueous media.

"Zelec NK," duPont says, is soluble or blendable with many organic solvents and oils. The organic solvent compatibility of **"Zelec NE"** is not so pronounced. DuPont claims that these two antistatic agents are effective for use in textiles because they minimize the static charge developed on fibers through friction with other surfaces and they promote rapid dissipation of this charge.

Other desirable properties are that they do not discolor white textile fibers nor promote odor development. **"Zelec NE"** and **"Zelec NK"** also have no significant effect on the shade or fastness properties of most dyes generally applied to synthetic fibers. These two agents have also had successful application on plastic seat covers and on paper.

Emkay Chemical Company also markets a line of antistatic agents. They are **"Emkastat K"** and **"Emkastat NS."** **"Embastat K"** is an auxiliary designed to meet the problems of static present in the processing of synthetics. It can be applied with ease and only small amounts are required. **"Emkastat NS"** is an antistatic agent suggested for use where soiling or soil carrying must be kept at a minimum.

Emkay has on the market two products with antistatic properties. **"Emkatan K"** is a synthetic anionic softener and lubricant used in the textile industry which also serves as a good antistatic agent. **"Emkatan V-25"** is a bright jel recommended as a lubricant and softener for skein dyeing. This product also has antistatic qualities.

Feed Supplements

In human nutrition most foods must have vitamin-fortification. Foods eaten as grown do not supply man with sufficient vitamins and minerals to carry on adequate metabolic activities. This is because processes applied in the preparation of food products to meet consumer demand remove important naturally occurring vitamins. Also, many people do not eat a well-balaneed diet due to lack of knowledge, personal taste, poverty or inaccessibility to the proper foods. Therefore, vitamin supplements for food products are necessary either to restore the natural level lost during processing or to make food more wholesome through the incorporation of additional vitamins.

Supplements for animal feeds are also desirable and for many of the same reasons mentioned above. In addition antibiotics and hormones are put in feeds for the purpose of discouraging diseases, promoting growth and producing the best animals possible for slaughtering.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, division of National Distillers and Chemical Corporation, markets a line of animal feed products. **"Morea"** is USI's ruminant feed supplement sold as a concentrate containing urea, ethanol and phosphoric acid to be mixed with molasses. The company also offers **"Curbay B-G2,** special liquid **"Curbay"** and **"Vacatone,"** which are molasses distillers solubles.

Chas. Pfizer & Co. have on the market a series of enrichment mixtures under the trade name of **"Bi-Cap."** Pfizer incorporates a mixture of any number of vitamins such as thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and other essential vitamins. They are used in a line of starch foods such as rice and macaroni.

"Bi-Cap Degerminated Corn Meal Enrichment" is priced at $1.10 per pound, 100-pound drums, f.o.b. shipping point, freight prepaid to destination in U.S.A. **"Bi-Cap Bolted Corn Meal Enrichment Mixture"** is 90c. per pound, 100-pound drums. The price of **"Bi-Cap Whole Corn Meal Enrichment Mixture"** is 88c. per pound, 100-pound drums, and **"Bi-Cap Flour Enrichment Mixtures"** at $1.10 for type **"AM"** and **"BM"** and $2.10 for type **"CM."** **"Bi-Cap Macaroni and Noodle Enrichment Mixture"** is listed at $1.08 per pound, 100-pound drums. Finally, **"Bi-Cap Rice Enrichment Mixture"** is sold at $1.15 per pound, 100-pound drums.

Optical Brighteners

Optical brighteners possess the property of absorbing invisible ultra-violet light and emitting it as blue light which gives the illusion of improved whiteness. Despite the growing demand for bright colored products, paper, magazines, men's shirts, women's lingerie, table linen, cards, and a multitude of other products are traditionally white. White gives the best appearance. But white can become yellow: thus the increasing market for optical brighteners. Synthetic fibers have opened up a new field to brighteners; the always growing, always changing packaging market also opens up a new door. New optical brighteners are being developed constantly, and the industry is movoing in one direction and that is upward.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. markets **"Sparlite P"** which is a readily soluble, substantive fluorescent whitening agent. It may be used in the manufacture or after-treatment of paper to improve whiteness or to enhance the brightness of colored paper. The effect of **"Sparlite P"** on dyestuffs results in yellows becoming weaker, reds becoming bluer and blues becoming brighter. Arnold, Hoffman stated that the clearer the shade of the base material the greater will be the whitening power of a given proportion of the agent. **"Sparlite P"** will find its main use on bleached furnishes.

An optical brightener marketed by Koppers Company is **beta-Methyl Umbelliferone." "beta-Methyl Umbelliferone"** is a crystalline powder, soluble in ethanol and in aqueous solutions of the alkali hydroxides, and slightly soluble in water. According to Koppers, it undergoes most of the reactions typical of the coumarins. The blue fluorescence exhibited by this compound is used to mask the yellow tint of soaps and related products. **"beta-Methyl Umbelliferone"** also finds use as an intermediate in organic syntheses and as a screening agent in sun-tan lotions.

Antara Chemicals division of General Aniline & Film Corporation offers **"Blancophor"** brighteners which are dyes selected for a specific use on the basis of hue, compatibility, substantivity, and build-up. Two of this series are **"Blancophor CN-76"** and **"Blancophor HS-76." "Blancophor CN-76"** is a stilbene derivative used for incorporation into built soaps, built synthetic detergents, and powdered perborate bleach formulations. Antara claims that **"Blancophor CN-76"** has an excellent affinity for cellulosic fibers and exhausts somewhat onto nylon. The product is stable to the usual soap and detergent builders such as alkali, phosphates, and CMC.

Antara's **"Blancophor HS-76"** is soluble in water which makes it suitable for applications on cellulosic fibers. It is particularly effective in surface coloring and produces good whites on paper. It is applicable to bleached boards on the calendar, in tub sizes, paper coatings or by dipping. The product is suitable, according to Antara, for use in laundry sours, in household and industrial liquid laundering detergents and in softners. Padding with highly soluble, moderately substantive **"Blancophor HS-76"** produces level dyeing without tailing.

Fluid Cracking Catalysts Are Reduced by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced a change in the price of "Aerocat" fluid cracking catalysts.

Effective with shipments of April 1, the price of the company's "Aerocat 2000" will be $235 per net dry ton. The price of the company's 13 percent alumina catalyst, "Aerocat Regular," and its 25 percent alumina catalyst, "Aerocat Triple A," will be $315 and $355 per net dry ton respectively.

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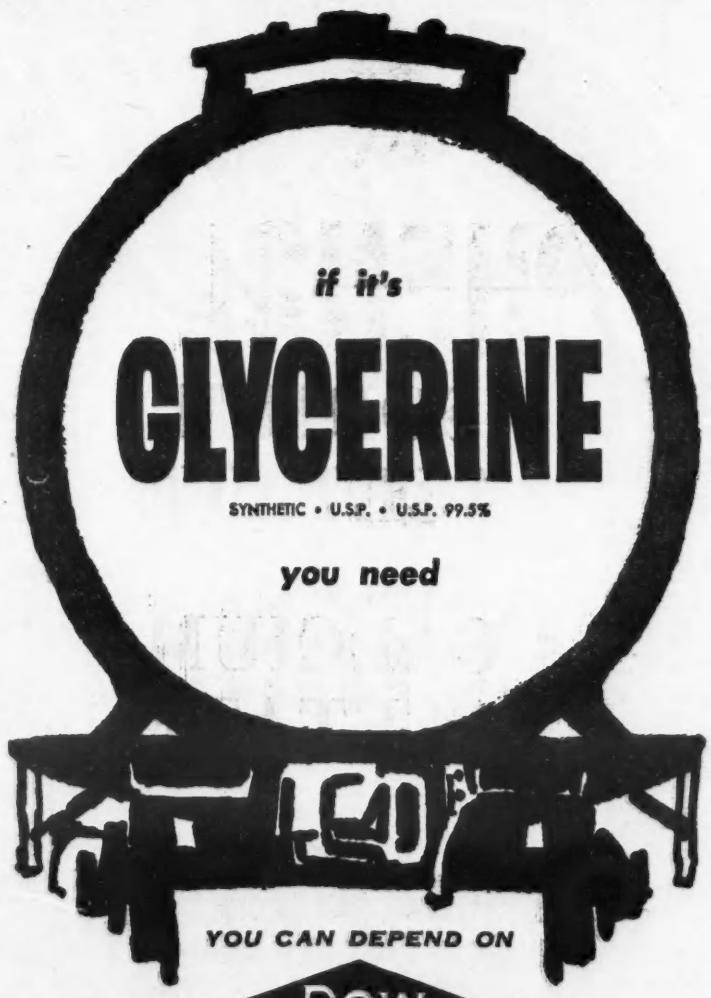

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Aliphatic Organics

Like the lioness who replied to the taunts of the more prolific jungle mothers with the classic statement, "Ah, but when I have a babe, it's a LION," the auto industry could as easily and as truthfully say: "When we have a good year, it's a GOOD YEAR." So despite a booming plastics industry opening up new markets in the construction field and elsewhere, despite the ever-climbing rate of steel production, and a laudable sales performance all-around in January, much attention is still focused on the car capitals (one is led to believe there are 2 now).

No more is known in February, of course, about how car sales will go in '59 than was known back last November, first heralded as the tell-tale month. But now many people figure that March auto sales can be taken as a valid barometer of what can be expected thereafter. That month, it's felt, will see the end of slushy, dark winter weather—who wants to show off his new car under such conditions?—and possibly latent recession fears.

So until the end of March, no one appears too anxious to revise business forecasts. Clearly, the majority of people in the organic chemicals line are still optimistic and expect to see substantial sales gains. It is, however, readily apparent that certain of the trade, echoing the sentiments of several government economists, perhaps, are becoming more and more cautious in their outlook-thinking day by day.

Single price revision charted last week was a reduction of ¾ cent per pound for drum truckload and less than truckload quantities of butyl acrylate. New listings became 56.75 cents and 57.75 cents per pound, respectively. Similarly dropped were less than drum prices while the tankcar and tanktruck posting of 55 cents remained unchanged.

According to "Foreign Commerce Weekly," France has suspended customs import duties on butadiene temporarily, and on isoprene until December 31, 1961. Details of the action, as stated in decree No. 58-1251, were published in the Official Journal of December 19.

Acrylonitrile—A new firm expects to join the swelling ranks of acrylonitrile producers early in 1960. Its entry in the market will mark the sixth to have done so—though by that time there may be still others who have decided to get in on a good-thing.

Obviously, this will mean much additional over-capacity unless there is a very significant gain in production during the coming year.

Estimates of the nation's 1958 plant capacity range from a low figure of 270 million pounds to a high of 305 million; but in any case, production trailed behind at a very considerable distance. Much the same situation is looked for this year though output and capacity probably will be in better balance.

Since the gap ultimately will be closed if acrylonitrile's end-uses expand as past and present performance indicates, no one in the trade appears to be especially concerned about the immediate situation. Eventually, some feel that all suppliers will have room enough in the market to move around fairly comfortably. But in the interim, the few open-market buyers (much of the current acrylo output is used captively) will definitely be in a very advantageous position.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Butyl acrylate, dms., t.l., l.t.l., ¾c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
130.67	130.67	130.66	130.99

For Current Prices see page 9

Butyl Acrylate—The price of butyl acrylate in drums, in both truckloads and less than truckload quantities was reduced ¾ cents per pound, effective February 17. Less than drum prices were similarly revised, according to the producer's announcement last week.

New prices are 56.75c. per pound, carload or truckload of drums; 57.75c., drums, less than truckload; 62.75c., 5-gallon containers; and 67.75c. per pound, 1-gallon containers. Quoted on an f.o.b. works basis, minimum transportation charge is prepaid and allowed to destination on one drum or more, according to the new schedule.

For tankcar, tanktruck or drum shipments to the western states (Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington) prices are uniformly 1.5c. per pound higher.

The tankcar or tanktruck posting remains at 55c. per pound. The producer noted, however, that tanktruck and partial tanktruck shipments will be made only if carrier service is available and freight charges are not excessive.

Glycerine—Imports of crude glycerine—through October off 8 million pounds compared with the corresponding period in '57—amounted to 2.7 million pounds in November. Furnished by the Philippines, Argentina, Egypt, Cuba, Thailand, and British Guiana, most if not all of this material was brought in under contracts many months-old. Or so reported a trade source last week who maintained that new offerings were still almost impossible to come by.

Apparently, demand for crude glycerine in Europe continues strong and buyers there are willing to pay better prices than their US counterparts. As is immediately evident, buyers here are ham-strung when world market prices spiral since what they can logically pay for crude is determined by refined listings which, in turn, must be competitive with synthetic glycerine prices. And there's no indication that suppliers of either material will hike postings anytime in the immediate future, regardless of whether they should want to or not.

Net result of the shortage of imported crude has been higher listings on domestic

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: November

Exportts and imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of November and October, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November	October
EXPORTS			
Acetone	lbs.	922,428	412,697
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,550,882	2,431,462
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	1,528,022	9,489,437
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	4,657	600
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	5,490,362	9,776,345
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	987,651	414,664
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,582,973	4,039,973
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	722,872	336,101
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	886,439	2,509,516
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	117,820	550,120
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	805,550	1,455,050
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	121,945	102,872
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	174,002	324,329
Formic acid	lbs.	145,094	235,432
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,702,832	2,129,933
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	31,378	16,507
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	21,209	10,450
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	1,437,762	6,926,494
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,913,660	3,943,740
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,459,884	96,417

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 36

Aliphatic Organics

saponification and soaplye glycerine. As much as 20c. per pound has been asked for sapon, it's said, but sources thought a quote of 19½c. per pound (eastern delivery) would be more representative of actual trading. For soaplye, 18c. per pound was said to accurately reflect the market.

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Supplies of both saponification and soaplye are very limited which fact has enabled sellers to realize the higher prices. As certain refiners say tnat they are still not in the market, it would appear that direct users have been doing the bulk of the buying.

Refiners and synthetic producers reported a good sales performance in January, steady inquiry this month.

In additional to sundry other uses for glycerine, a recent news blurb from a leading synthetic supplier noted that the polyol is destined to play a vital role in the newly developed technique for preserving "eye-bank" corneal tissues at freezing temperatures.

Isobutylene — A major producer of petrochemicals recently debuted in the isobutylene market with an estimated plant capacity of 2 million gallons. Plans for the venture were originally announced last May, at which time trade sources figured that domestic open-market sales were in the vicinity of 5 million gallons per year. Total consumption even then was many times that figure, however, since the greatest percentage of isobutylene production was routed directly into captive channels.

Roughly 95 percent of isobutylene output is used in the manufacture of butyl rubber which reportedly represents 98 percent isobutylene and 2 percent isoprene.

What effect the advent of this new and second supply source will have on prices is not yet known. Observers expect stability, however.

Methanol—As March 15 draws nearer, the date when second-quarter changes are generally broadcast, one hears more and more talk about the fate of the methanol price schedule—just about the only logical change that could be forthcoming. Producers for the most part are tight-lipped. But observers, who have long since recovered from their inability to predict accurately for January 1, are quite firmly convinced that prices will be elevated 2 cents, possibly 3 cents per pound, April 1.

Current listings, in effect for some time now, are widely conceded to represent the rock-bottom. Obviously intended to correct highly unstable market conditions temporarily, they appear to have fulfilled their purpose. So some observers think that for this reason if no other, producers will be inclined to boost prices.

It was also mentioned that when prices are established at a low level for a considerable period of time, a pattern is established that is hard to break without much attendant consumer resentment.

Those that believe that price action is farther off than April 1 reason that methanol capacity far outdistances present requirements. Drawing their argument to its logical conclusion, they say that when many factors have too much to sell, some will try to unload the extra at the lowest level possible—which is where prices are now.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses were slightly weaker in the Gulf and Midwest during the week ended February 17. Demand was sharply lower in the South, Agricultural Marketing Service noted, partially as a result of available new grass in the pasture fields of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Shipments of blackstrap from Gulf port terminals were reported substantially lighter than the week earlier. On the other hand, demand was moderate to good in east and west coast states and prices were unchanged. At New Orleans, the price range declined ¼c. to 12.5c.-12.75c. per gallon.

Cuban blackstrap production this season to date is substantially below the same amount produced by this time last year, according to trade reports. About three-fourths of the Cuban cane grinding plants are reported now in operation. (Almost all plants were in operation by this date last year, AMS said.) However, indications are that this season's production will at least equal that of last year.

Trichloroethylene—From a record-high of 6.9 million pounds in October, imports of trichloroethylene dropped to 1.4 million in November. Principal exporters to the US were the United Kingdom (765,246 pounds) and Italy (200,189). Lesser quantities were supplied by France, Japan, West Germany and Sweden, in that order.

According to Tariff Commission statistics, domestic production of trichloroethylene has headed upward steadily since July. November output, for example, was approximately 14 million pounds greater than that mid-summer month.

Vinyl Acetate—Sellers find demand good against adequate supply positions. Forecast is for price stability at current levels; zone 1, tankcars delivered at 17½c. per pound; zone 2, corresponding listing 18½c. per pound.

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Jobs & People

ACF Industries, Inc., New York—**Francis Cabell Brown**, president and chairman of the board of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has been elected to the ACF board of directors.

Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York—**Dr. C. E. Blades**, formerly a section head in the firm's central research department, has been named manager of the new technical sales laboratory at Bound Brook, N. J.

Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.—**David L. Merrill**, director of Alcon's laboratories, has been named vice-president of the firm.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Donovan Wilmot**, vice-president in charge of product sales and distribution, has retired after forty-six years with the firm.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**James M. McNamee** has been named sales manager of the firm's petrochemicals department. He has been with the firm since 1950. At the same time the firm has named **John R. Burkett**, former assistant to the manager of the explosives and mining chemicals department, general sales manager of the unit. Also, **John J. Brosky**, assistant plant manager at the firm's Grafton, Ill., industrial explosives plant, has been promoted to manager of the unit.

Borden Chemical Company (Canada) Ltd.—**H. W. Stainsby** has been named production manager.

Chippewa Plastics, Inc., Chippewa Falls, Wis.—**Roy Carson**, who joined the firm in 1953 as sales manager, has been named to the newly-created post of assistant to the president. At the same time the company has appointed **Robert F. Hrudka** sales manager to fill Mr. Carson's old post and also named him a vice-president of the firm.

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, Dallas, Tex.—**Lon C. Hill**, chairman of the board of Central Power & Light Company, and **George G. Matkin**, president of the State National Bank in El Paso, Tex., have been named to the board of directors.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.—Three senior organic chemists in the organic chemical division have been promoted to research associates. The men are: **Dr. Edwin H. Flynn, Dr. Koert Gerzon** and **Dr. Paul F. Willey.**

B. F. Goodrich Industrial Products Company, Marietta, Ohio — **Arthur R. Edwards** has been named Chicago sales representative for the plastic products division.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—**Alexander F. Giacco**, senior technical specialist in the explosives department's chemical propulsion division, has been named manager of plans and programs in that division.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Carl I. Gochenour**, formerly manager of chemicals product development, has been promoted to general manager of product development.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York—**Robert Varian**, formerly of Revlon, Inc., New York, has been named coordinator of new products.

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Dr. William C. Hunt** has been named to the newly-created post of head of scientific relations.

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N.Y.—**Paul R. Dohl**, assistant secretary since 1954, has been named secretary of the firm.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—**Roger D. Welstand** has been named an associate research chemist. At the same time the firm named **Joyce E. Zelmer** an assistant research pharmacist.

Petrochemicals Company, Fort Worth, Tex.—**James L. Todd** has been named western sales manager and **Abe Goldhaar** has been named director of technical services.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York—**Jerry D. Weber**, formerly manager of the sales training program for the new family products department, has been named national sales manager for the department.

Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia—**Fred J. Fleming** has been transferred from the Philadelphia to the New York sales branch. At the same time the firm has named **Laurence B. Noonan** as midwestern representative.

Resin Research Laboratories, Inc., Newark, N. J.—**Dr. Gerald A. Baum** has been named senior chemist and **Ronald Saltzman** has been made associate chemist.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York—**Herman J. Simler**, production manager in Brazil for Sydney Ross Company and Winthrop Products, Inc.—both subsidiaries of Sterling—has been named a divisional vice-president and will be in charge of production in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Thiokol Chemical Corporation's Reaction Motors Division, Danville, N.J.—**Dr. Hans Wolfhard** has joined the research staff as manager of the physics department.

United States Rubber Company, New York—**W. Connor Cronin** has been named control manager of the Naugatuck, Conn., plant of the Naugatuck Chemical Division. He replaces **Eric C. Kerner**, who is retiring after forty-seven years with the firm.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.—**Frank J. Scinto**, former sales contractor for the firm's international affiliate, has been named marketing coordinator for Upjohn Overseas Corporation.

Vitro Corporation of America, New York—**Dr. L. G. Mount**, formerly with Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, also New York, has joined Vitro as head of the chemical research and development department.

Wyeth International, Ltd., Philadelphia—**Charles H. Huber** has been named sales manager of the veterinary division.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trading in agricultural chemicals was restricted to actual needs last week as buyers continued to limit operations to prompt requirements. Business, however, was expected to show improvement as soon as weather conditions become better. Mixing operations have been stepped up and showed seasonal improvement. Pricewise, the market remained on a steady basis. While demand for animal proteins slackened last week, the market was unchanged and steady, except imported fishmeal which continued unsettled due to selling pressure. This resulted in a price decline of $2 per ton for prompt shipment. Domestic meal reflected this weakness and was shadable, despite limited stocks.

Entomologicals of the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture point out that the effects of last summer's cooperative grasshopper control campaign—the largest since 1949-50 show up clearly in survey results. Few grasshoppers were found in many areas treated with insecticides, particularly in Colorado, Kansas and Texas. Approximately 5 million acres of rangeland and idle land were treated in 13 western states during 1958 to protect vast acreages of cropland from extensive grasshopper depredations. More than 2 million of these acres were in Colorado and almost 1 million in Texas. Cropland infestation is slightly higher than it was a year ago. Largest areas where grasshoppers are abundant are in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. Control of such lands is handled by farmers with technical assistance from the department and state pest-control agencies.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fish meal $2 to $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
112.29	112.42	112.47	108.76

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—An easier tone featured the market for imported fish meal as a result of slow demand and increased offers. Imported meal was lower ranging from $155 to $157 per ton, exdock, depending upon location. Offers were quite liberal with buyers on the sidelines. Domestic meal reflected this weakness and quotations were easier and nominal at $158 to $160 per ton, f.o.b. works Atlantic coast. Stocks of fish scrap were reported nil and market was nominal around $154 to $156 same basis.

Tankage remained steady, despite light consumer interest. Stocks were well held at $7 per unit ton, New York and $8, Chicago. Trading in dried blood was spotty. Prices were unchanged at $7.25 per unit ton, New York and $7.75, Chicago.

Bonemeal continued scarce and closely held. Carlots were maintained at $70 per ton, f.o.b. works, which was the highest price paid during the past four years. Hoofmeal was quiet, but steady at $6.75 per unit ton, Chicago.

Castor Pomace—This market was firm, but nominal due to the scarcity of supplies. Producers are sold ahead and not in a position to offer. Recent sales took place at $35 per ton, f.o.b. works.

Copper Sulfate—One of the chief factors in the sharp decline in the production of copper sulfate in 1958 was the switchover to the use of oil sprays instead of bordeaux mixture on banana trees in Central America, according to trade sources. The output of copper sulfate in 1958 was reported at 48,552 tons compared with 70,680 tons in 1957 by the Bureau of Mines. The 1948-52 average production was 92,896 tons annually.

Dicalcium Phosphate — Output of 100 percent dibasic phosphate in November amounted to 21,812 short tons, it was reported by the Census Bureau. This total compared with the revised figure of 22,073 for October and 13,489 in November 1957. Stocks at producing plants in November were placed at 7,451 short tons against 6,472 (revised) in October.

Demand was reported fairly active for prompt needs. Market was steady. Current price schedules will remain unchanged during the second quarter.

Nitrogen Solutions—Output of nitrogen solutions including combination with urea, 100 percent N, in November was reported by the Census Bureau at 54,078 short tons against 49,256 in October. Total for November, 1957, was not available. Stocks at producing plants in November amounted to 35,162 short tons against 27,765 in October.

Phosphate Defluorinated — A southern producer has introduced 18 percent deflourinated feed grade on the basis of $63.50 per ton, carlots, paper bags, f.o.b. works and $64.25 per ton, truckloads, same basis, effective April 1. Other producers are maintaining quotations of all grades at unchanged price schedules.

Phosphate Rock — Market was without change and remained steady. Good movement continued for delivery against current contracts both for domestic and export requirements. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Sodium Nitrate—This market was firm at the recent advance of $1 per ton for domestic and Chilean grades. Domestic crude was quoted at $45.50 per ton, multiwall bags, f.o.b. works and $41.50 per ton, bulk, same basis. Chilean was held at $45.50 per ton, bags, carlots and $41.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Pesticides

Parathion—One producer of ethyl and methyl parathion has changed his method of merchandising by eliminating the additional charge of 3c. per pound for small lots above the price of carlots and truckload quantities. Large and small quantities of both grades are quoted at the same level—84c. per pound, drums, freight allowed. This will help the small buyer and enable the large operator to carry smaller inventories.

Farm Chemicals Imports: November

Following are data compiled by the Census Bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for November and October. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. The term tons refers to short tons.

IMPORTS		November	October
Ammonium nitrate, including mixtures	tons	8,443	30,660
Ammonium phosphates	tons	7,728	18,084
Ammonium sulfate	tons	5,520	7,797
Blood, dried	tons	439	448
Calcium cyanide or lime nitrogen	tons	2,470	8,502
Castor bean pomace	tons	6,931	5,956
Fishmeal and scrap	tons	224	271
Guano	tons	4,405	4,706
Nitrate, calcium	tons	5,227	4,108
Sodium, crude and refined	tons	12,060	55,972
Phosphate, crude, including apatite and phosphate rock	tons	4,869	10,623
Potassium chloride, crude	tons	24,569	46,888
Nitrate, crude	tons	9	71
Sulfate, crude	tons	3,085	9,625
Urea	tons	2,083	4,288

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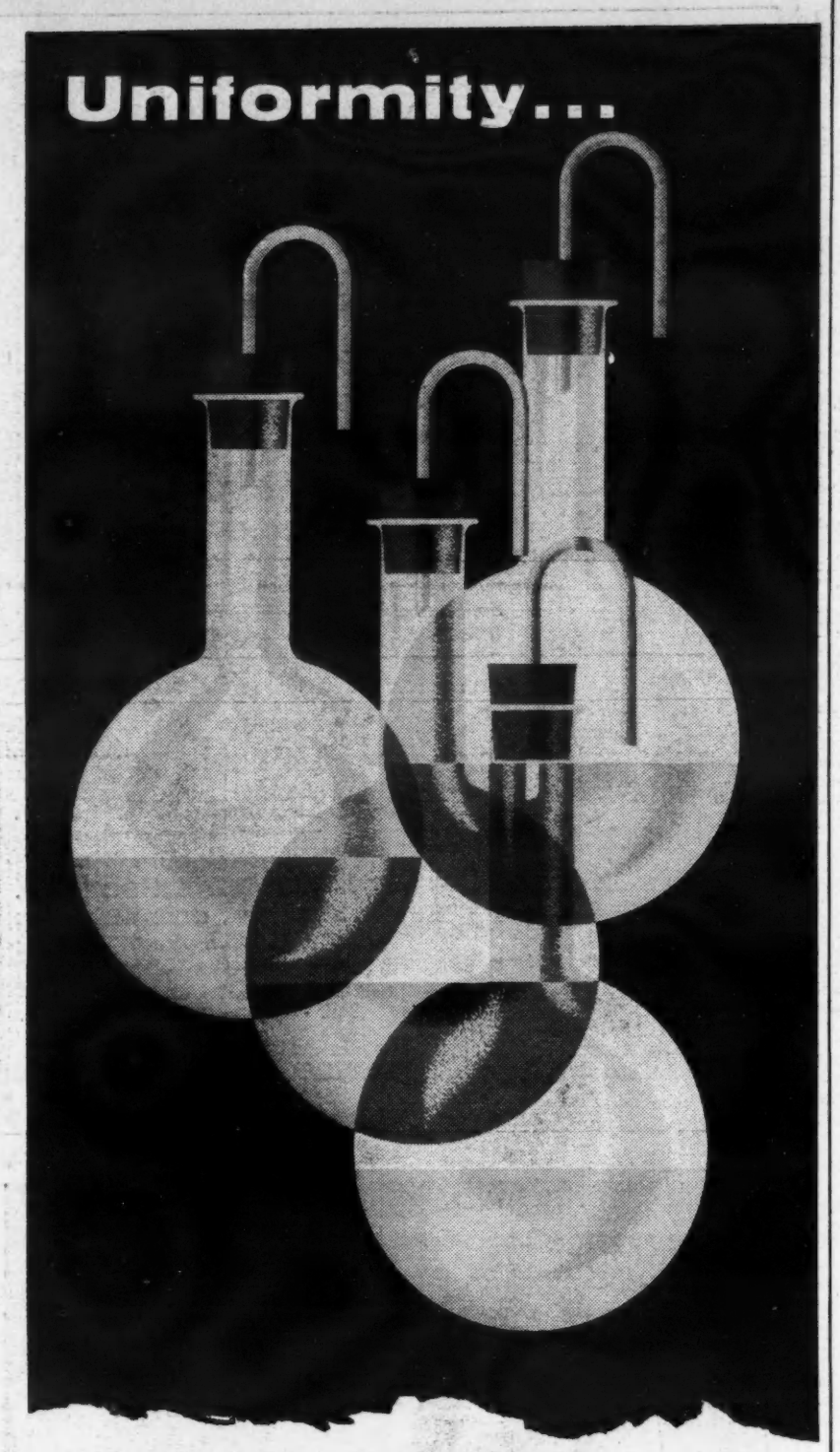

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Creosote oil will be advanced 2 cents per gallon, effective April 1, according to an announcement made last week by a major tar distiller. The advance will bring the price of straight No. 1 creosote oil to 24 cents per gallon in tankcar quantity. Solutions will also be advanced on a basis of 24 cents for creosote content, and 17 cents for coaltar. The increases will bring schedules back to the levels which were in effect last spring when a 4 cent decline took place in the market. In some quarters it was felt that the reduction in naphthalene last month was a contributary cause for the creosote advance. It was pointed out that costs of tar to tar distillers remained at high levels, while returns from products distilled from the tar have declined.

In dyestuff markets, one reduction was posted last week. Blue, BFLD, double paste, was reduced 10 cents per pound to $2.82 per pound. The material is designated by color index number 69825.

Activity in rubber, steel, and automobile fields continued to form a basis for an optimistic outlook by producers of coal chemicals which go to these industries. There remained uncertainty as to the validity of the uptrend. Some trade sources said any increased buying was a result of inventory building on the part of consumers. The major coal chemicals markets have all been hit with reductions over the past year and a half. Sources felt that future changes could only be in an upward direction.

It was difficult to gauge the naphthalene market. Reliable sources said a potential shortage exists. The position was radically changed from the situation of last year, at any rate. A 2 cent per pound decline last month served to dry up offerings from importers. Other world markets were being bombarded with cables to place European naphthalene in other markets at more attractive prices than are currently offered here, it was said. A potential steel strike could mean a further tightening of supplies. Sources said this would be an additional reason for importers to hold off, since a better price will be obtained should domestic stocks be cut off. At the same time, demand for durable goods would decline if a strike came and the need for naphthalene and basic chemicals would be less.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended February 22 would amount to 86.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,439,000 net tons of steel. Output was 2,371,000 tons in the week previous, 2,056,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,373,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
69825-Blue, BLFD, double paste, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
118.55	118.55	118.58	118.12

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Market was unchanged from last report. Price has been maintained at the 31c. per gallon level established in the trade since early in the third quarter of 1958. Census bureau reported exports in the first eleven months of last year at 10.2 million gallons as against 2.1 million gallons in the comparable period during 1957.

Cresols—A significant trend among producers of tar acids continues to be the establishment of research and development units devoted to qualitative and quantitative analysis of tar acid fractions. The use of advanced technics such as vapor phase chromatography have become almost commonplace compared to the situation only a few years ago. In many instances consumers in the resins and plastics fields have been helped by their tar acid suppliers in establishing a more rigorous control over their products, it was said.

Creosote—A major coal chemicals producer announced a 2c. per gallon increase to be effective in this market April 1. The price of straight No. 1 creosote oil will be 24c. per gallon in tanks. Solutions will be advanced also. In tankcar quantity, an 80-20% solution will be 22.6c. per gallon; 70-30% solution, 21.9c. per gallon; 60-40%, 21.2c. per gallon, and 50-50% solution, 20.5c. per gallon.

The increase would bring price schedules back to the levels in effect last spring when creosote oil was dropped 4c. per gallon to 20c. Sources said consumers bought heavily at the 20c. level. Demand was expected to remain slow.

A 2c. decline in naphthalene last month was felt to be a possible contributory cause to the increase in creosote. Tar distillers were said to be paying 12c. to 14c. per pound for tar, f.o.b., cokeovens. With freight charges added, the margin of profit is slim, sources said, and the decline in naphthalene cuts further into the return obtained per gallon of tar.

Naphthalene—Some sources felt a potential naphthalene shortage exists. In any case, there has been a substantial change in the character of this market from that facing consumers last year at this time.

Offerings of European naphthalene were being diverted into world markets as a result of the 2c. per pound drop in price here and subsequent unattractive prices bid. It was felt that European suppliers would attempt to move material into other available markets as long as possible. In addition, with the threat of a steel strike

Aromatics Foreign Trade: November

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds while imports of ADF cresylic acid and cresols are in gallons. Imports of dutiable cresols and cresylic acid are listed in pounds.

		November 1958	November 1957	First Eleven Months 1958	First Eleven Months 1957
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	2,080,503	397,533	10,379,126	2,053,993
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	85,384	105,273	554,760	3,299,909
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	342,295	202,605	1,031,755	1,945,085
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	602,620	479,559	6,957,774	6,353,866
Phenol	lbs.	6,514,309	1,372,300	39,282,066	15,189,930
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	73,360	2,262,880	13,228,688	20,827,890
Pitch	long tons	3,462	6,362	62,165	43,512
Toluene	lbs.	8,633,798	9,828,170	158,795,187	158,889,731
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	0	667,131	44,745,091	49,624,466
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	4,608,933	229,194	26,907,110	28,815,430
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	138,804	192,136	1,157,271	1,980,648
Dutiable	lbs.	298	4,595	914,333	123,666
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	11,049,989	12,946,638	76,281,046	82,166,980
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	18,740	30,994	1,056,400	476,453

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 36

Coal Chemicals

this summer and a possible stoppage of domestic supplies, importers might be able to get better prices later on, it was said.

Phenol—Natural phenol demand during the past year and a half has been well maintained. Sources pointed out that it was one of the few chemicals that was not available for prompt shipment during the recession period. Price has been unchanged since a decline last fall of ½c. per pound, which followed a decline in synthetic of ¾c.

Toluene — Demand continued to be in routine volume according to trade reports of last week. The export market continued well maintained. Census bureau records indicated an export total for the first eleven months of last year at 158.8 million pounds as against 158.9 million pounds during 1957. In petroleum markets a substantial portion of production was being retained in the gasoline stream and commitments for aviation gasoline for the armed forces were assured in volume approximately comparable to last year. The price remained at 25c. per gallon, delivered, with little chance of any advance, sources said.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 22, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	686,186
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,618,271
Benzene	gals.	3,720,655
Coaltar	gals.	18,039,081
Crude chemical oil	gals.	472,706
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	121,968
Toluene	gals.	792,926
Xylene	gals.	228,728

Dyes

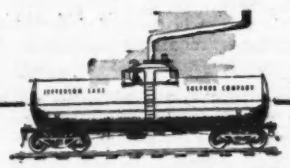
Dyes—Blue, BLFD, double paste, was reduced 10c. per pound to a level of $2.82 per pound. The material is designated under color index number 69825.

Export of colors, lakes and toners in November amounted to 244,064 pounds, according to report of the Bureau of Census. Shipments of sulfur, black, during the month were 40,250 pounds while 4,000 pounds of indigo were exported. Other dyes and stains exports totaled 693,815 pounds.

Intermediates

b-Picoline—A major producer of picolines reported that this material was available in commercial quantities on a regular basis at 95c. per pound in tanks $1.05 per pound, drums, truckload, and $1.15 per pound in 400-lb. drum lots. Prices are quoted on an f.o.b., works, basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market remained unchanged from previous report. Sources said phthalic was moving a little more freely as a result of the reduction which took place last month. Price was



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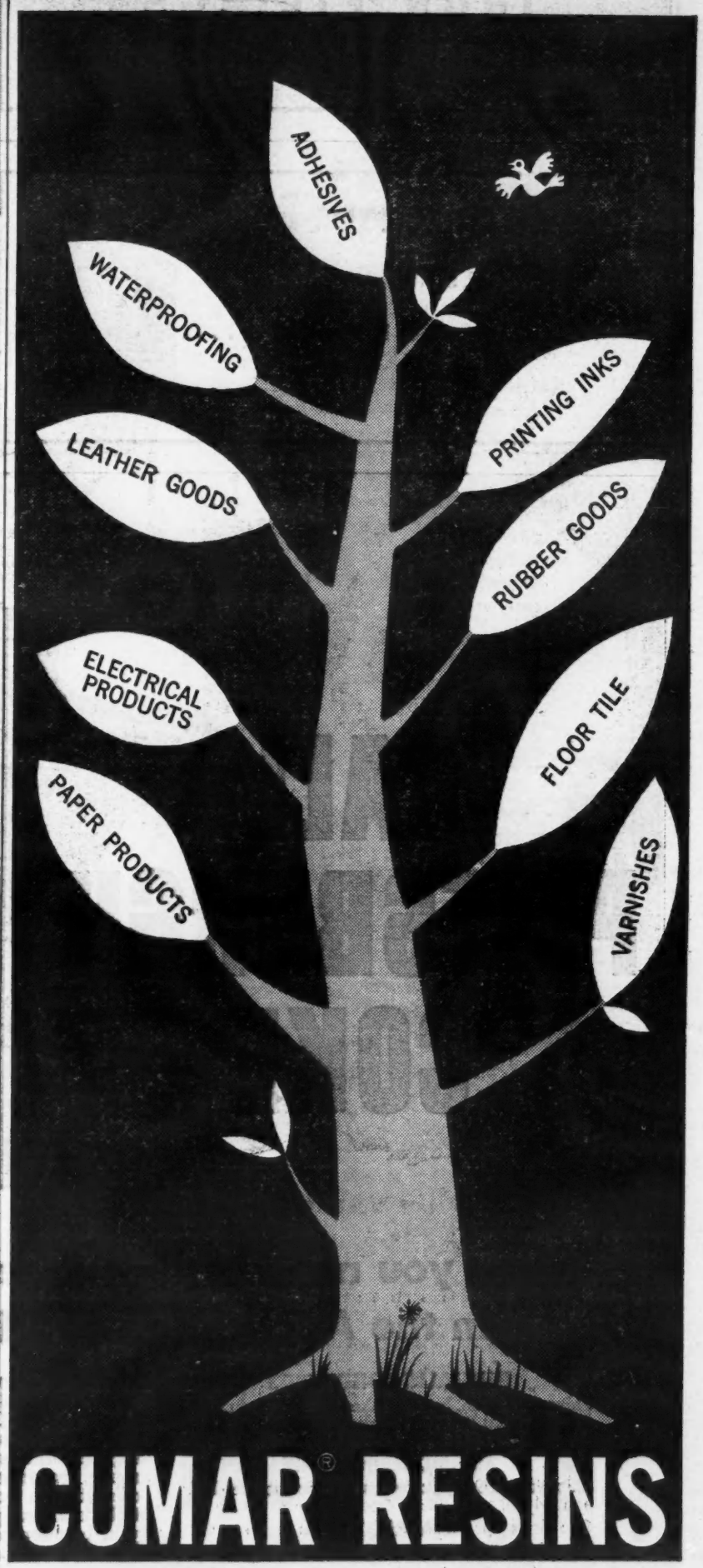

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Coal Chemicals

established at 17c. per pound for flaked material, bags, carload. A midwest chemical producer is expected to come on stream late in the first quarter with a 20 million pound per year plant using naphthalene as a starting material. Full production was expected by the second quarter. A petroleum source, using the one-step, liquid phase air oxidation process for the production of mixed dibasic acids also has expected to come on stream this quarter. However, it was felt that cold weather had slowed the operation considerably. Some sources were saying it would be May or June before the plant comes in.

Styrene Monomer—Market was unchanged from previous report, according to sources contacted last week. Volume has shown a steady uptrend as improvements have been noted in the rubber and automotive industries. Rubber grade material was slated for a 7/10c. per pound decline as of April 1. Sources were uncertain if added buying was largely for inventory or not.

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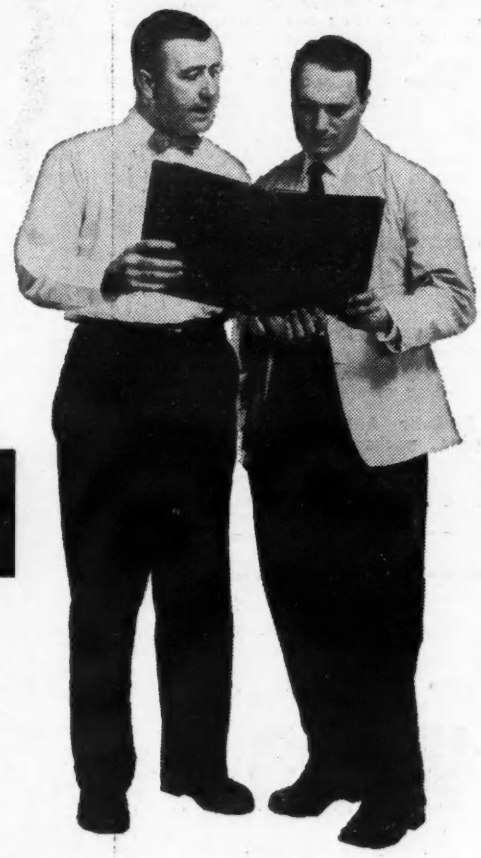

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Chemical Salesmen Told About Those Expenses

Chemical salesmen and others working on expense accounts have had a briefing from the Internal Revenue Service on procedures to be followed in reporting expenses for tax deduction purposes, including those charged directly to and paid by their employers through the credit card system.

Income tax regulations for 1958 and 1959 require employees claiming an expense account deduction to report the amount of their expenses which are paid directly by their employer, as well as amounts received from the employer to cover expenses they pay themselves.

For 1958 income tax returns employees claiming an expense account deduction may submit a "reasonable estimate of expenses incurred by them which were charged directly to their employer," IRS said.

This action is being taken because the regulations requiring reporting of such amounts were not issued until August, 1958.

"For 1959 and subsequent years," IRS said, "employees should maintain a record of expenses which they charged to their employer through the credit card system or otherwise. The actual amount of expenses incurred should be reported on the employee's return, even though the employer may later receive a discount on the amounts charged."

IRS emphasized that employers are not required by federal tax regulations to furnish employees a record of expenses charged to the employer. It is the responsibility of the employee who wishes to take a deduction for his expenses to substantiate the amount reported on his return, it was stated.

Cokeoven Loan Granted To Company on Taiwan

A $1 million loan has been extended to Pioneer Chemical Corporation of Taiwan by the United States Development Loan Fund to assist in establishing a by-product cokeoven plant at Taiwan.

The plant will be built at Nankong and will include a slot type cokeoven and by-product facilities. The plant will produce 131,000 metric tons of coke per year and will yield by-products including tar, creosote, pitch, ammonium sulfate and benzene.

This is the first by-product cokeoven project to be set up in Taiwan. At the present time coke is produced in crude beehive ovens which do not recover by-products, making Taiwan dependent on imports for most of its coal chemical supplies.

DCAT to Dine March 5

The Drug, Chemical, and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board or Trade will hold its thirty-third annual dinner March 5 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. James Day, of Dow Chemical Company, has been named general chairman of the dinner.

Obituaries

Frank M. Leahy, former director of purchases for National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, died February 14 in Delray Beach, Fla. He was seventy years old and had retired five years ago.

William H. Mathews, a vice-president of Remington Rand Company, New York, for twenty-two years and a former executive vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, died February 15 in Santa Barbara, Calif. He was sixty-nine years old. After leaving Devoe & Raynolds he became president of Southern Pacific Milling Company and retired from that post four years ago.

Roy M. Taylor, formerly a vice-president of Calco Manufacturing Company, Bound Brook, N. J., and a former executive of American Cyanamid Corporation, New York, died February 14 in Orleans, Mass. Prior to his death he was president of Electrology Corporation of Bridgeport, Mass.

Sir Owen W. Richardson, awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1928 for defining the motion of electrons, died February 15 in Alton, England. He was seventy-nine years old. Sir Owen also made important investigations in electrical discharges in gases under low pressure.

Henri M. Van Bemmelen, consultant on oil concessions and petroleum legislation for Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died February 19 in The Hague, Netherlands.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trade reports find most drug and fine chemical markets steady price-wise, supplies all-around adequate and promptly available, shipments moving to consuming trades at the normal mid-winter rate. New interest reportedly has slowed a bit for some product groups, seasonal items such as acetophenetidin that go into cold preparations for the most part. Forward orders for aspirin, certain bulk suppliers remarked, have also begun to taper off. This, they interpreted as a sign that tableters have started to live off inventories which, departing from tradition, they began to accumulate late last summer.

Vitamin consumption is running into good volume and manufacturers hope that the recent round of price reductions will bulldoze deeper roads into existing pharmaceutical and food preparations markets.

Antibiotics remain a notable weak spot. Substantial price shading, reliable sources say, is not unknown. Demand while active is considerably slower than this time last year when the Asian flu stormed through the country, but compensating to some extent are foreign requirements, particularly from England currently in the midst of a flu siege.

Moderate to slow activity characterizes alkaloid markets, in the best of times a pretty static affair. Most of these materials, as sources pointed out, have had the same end-use patterns for many years, thus precluding any sudden surge of demand which normally comes with new applications development.

In mid-week, a leading supplier advanced prices for berberine bisulfate and berberine hydrochloride from $35 to $48.50. Attributed to sky-rocketing raw material costs, which, in turn, reflected a very tight supply situation, this was the solitary price revision announced last week.

US pharmaceutical houses turned out 370 new specialty products during 1958. Included were 44 new single chemical entities, of which 16 were developed abroad or else marketed by firms with foreign ownership. Cough and cold preparations formed one of the largest new product groups—13 new cough mixtures, 20 cold products. Five new antibiotic products also made their debut.

Also disclosed in the annual survey by Paul de Haen, prominent consultant to drug manufacturers, was that the total number of new products introduced in '58 was the lowest in six years. This was explained as the result of mounting promotion and marketing costs.

Two foreign firms seek licensing agreements with US drug producers. The one, an Austrian company wishes to expand and diversify its production of pharmaceutical specialties, now limited mostly to products for the specialized treatment of colds and vitamin deficiencies. The second, a French firm, reportedly is capable of undertaking the manufacture of biologicals, chemicals, vaccines, hormones, and synthetic products. Source: "Foreign Commerce Weekly," February 16 issue.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
61.15	61.15	62.16	63.20

For Current Prices see page 9

Acetophenetidin—Now reaching the end of the season, sellers find that new interest is beginning to relax a bit. But shipments through February will continue to move out at a good clip and in volume, they say.

There's no hint of price activity.

Antibiotics—Domestic demand for penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin while up to the normal winter level is nonetheless considerably below that of the comparable period last year when the flu stormed through the country. Compensating for slower inquiry here, however, are foreign requirements, particularly from England currently trying to hold off a flu epidemic.

But despite rather active demand both here and abroad, competition remains as keen as ever. Prices, as a result, are seen to be suffering.

A reliable source mentioned last week, for instance, that reports he had received, at the time not substantiated, indicated that in some instances sales of these antibiotics were being negotiated at levels considerably below current quotations.

Aspirin—Shipments of bulk aspirin to "tableters" have been in good volume this month and sellers expect that February's sales tally will compare very favorably with the norm.

Forward orders, however, are beginning to fall off, both in quantity and rate. This, too, follows the traditional seasonal pattern. About this time each year, a trade source remarked, our buyers start to work off inventories, accumulated earlier to insure sufficient supply should an epidemic such as the flu celebre of '58 break out.

Atropine Sulfate — Quotations have moved upward recently, last week's being in a range of $6.25 to $6.75 a pound, representing the quantity breakdown. Interest was termed good, supplies a bit on the short side.

Atropine alkaloid was quoted nominally at $8 an ounce.

Berberine—According to a report of last week, prices on both berberine bisulfate and berberine hydrochloride have been pushed up to $48.50 a pound from a previous level of $35. Necessitating the very substantial advance, it was said, were skyrocketing raw material costs brought about by an acute supply shortage.

Emetine Hydrochloride—USP emetine hydrochloride was listed last week at $48.40 an ounce, for orders of 16 ounces or more.

Drug and Fine Chemical Imports: November

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of October and November, 1958, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		November	October
Caffeine	lbs.	102,856	100,090
Camphor:			
Refined	lbs.	2,800	6,800
Synthetic	lbs.	7,660	13,210
Iodine, crude	lbs.	37,433	91,409
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	99,159	53,152
Synthetic	lbs.	0	500
Quinine & salts	ozs.	87,756	40,582
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	115,024	20,000
Saccharin	lbs.	23,464	14,033
Sodium alginate	lbs.	43,163	6,344
Tartaric Acid	lbs.	289,463	409,834
Theobromine	lbs.	2,500	3,500
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	0	300
Other origin	lbs.	14,385	36,952

OPD NOW REPORTS ON TRADE NAME CHEMICALS & SPECIALTIES

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Eserine—Prices on eserine salicylate have been trending downward over recent months, and by last week had plummeted $17 to $54.75 per ounce.

Little-used eserine sulfate, also in bottles, was quoted at $86 per ounce, the high price attributed to costs, particularly labor.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride — Producers dropped prices approximately 15 percent earlier this month. New large lot listing, 1 to 10 kilos, became $190 per kilo.

Quinine—As reported here last week, General Services Administration has rescinded an earlier notice limiting its quinine sale to European firms exclusively, and now plans to reoffer the material to afford domestic interests an opportunity to post a bid.

Thinking was originally that there was no market for the quinine in the US. Such, obviously, was faulty reasoning since domestic firms have evinced sufficient interest to cause GSA withdraw the earlier proposal.

The government's quinine stockpile amounts to something like 13.8 million ounces. Sale is expected to get underway shortly.

Riboflavin—Reductions of about 10 percent were announced by manufacturers February 2. New listing for U.S.P. superfine powder became $36 per kilo for quantities of 1 kilo or more in fiber drums.

Thiamine — Reduced approximately 10 percent the first week of February, thiamine mononitrate and thiamine hydrochloride are now quoted similarly at $36 per kilo, while thiamine hydrochloride for ampuls is tabbed at $38 per kilo.

Lower prices are expected to expand requirements in existing markets in the prepared foods and pharmaceuticals fields.

Tocopherol—Firm since late 1956, vitamin E prices were put on the chopping block February 2 and cut approximately 25 percent. dl-a-Tocopherol, to cite an example, was dropped from $134.20 to $99 per kilo.

Botanicals

Activity in both domestic and imported botanicals markets last week was a pretty static affair. Trade sources could enumerate no particularly strong or stand-out items, but at the same time saw few predominantly weak spots. Among the latter, though, was papain; prices were unchanged, however.

Quassia chips were moving to processors at a fairly good rate but the pace, according to one dealer, was not nearly as quick as one would suspect on the basis of all the talk about a brucine and quassia shortage.

Chamomile Flowers—Recent arrival of several lots of Hungarian chamomile flowers were not taken up as quickly as dealers had anticipated, and as a result, prices have tended downward, the last recorded quote being $2.25.

Digitalis—Inquiry continued at a moderate level for digitalis last week, maintaining what was called a firm listing of $1.20 per pound.

Goldenseal Root—Demand for goldenseal root has increased though not extensively, carrying listings to new and slightly higher levels. According to a recent report from a dealer here, the NF tested material is selling at about $3.50 per pound, the powdered at $4 to $4.25.

Papain—While prices were unchanged, a dealer here found the market definitely on the weak side.

During the first two weeks of February, 17 cases of papain were detained at the Port of New York by the Food and Drug Administration.

Quassia—Current quote on quassia chips is 10c. per pound. Demand, while moderate, is not nearly as good as one might suspect, a dealer noted. He explained that the shortage of brucine which led to the use of quassin as an alcohol denaturant has not expanded to any great extent requirements for quassia chips—at least for his firm. Supplies, he said, were adequate.

Rhatany Root—Price-wise, the market is firm at 20c. per pound. Trade reports also indicate that adequate material is available, demand good.

Yerba Santa Leaves — Prices are unchanged at 40c. to 42c. per pound, bales. Inquiry is routine.

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Chemical Operation Bootstrap On in Far East

—Continued from page 4

trialization. Favorable conditions were created to attain balanced economic growth by the simultaneous devolpoments of large and small-scale industries in complement to each other."

Cited as an example of this tendency is India's Second Five-Year Plan (1956/57-1960-61) which carries a provision roughly equivalent to $122 million for small-scale industries development.

Wide Range of New Industries

Out of this broad base of development has come a "wide range of new industries and new products," the survey adds. "For example, China: Taiwan has produced new products from sugar by-products. To utilize molasses, a yeast plant with a capacity of 40 tons a day, rated as the world's largest, was established in Hsinying and its output is used as fodder. Other new products include aluminum foil, rayon filament, PVC, nitro-chalk, nitro-solution, nitro-phosphate; artificial wood, etc."

Though Japan continues by far the front runner, the survey notes that countries initially extremely backward industrially, are making good progress. For example, "several products were manufactured on a large scale for the first time in Burma among which were pharmaceuticals (including yeast tablets), dry cells, accumulators; also, a number of nylon and rayon-piece-goods factors were set up by the private sector."

Asbestos In Ceylon

In this same area of development, "Ceylon has set up its first asbestos factory" and also "The Federation of Malaya produced building slabs out of timber and wood-wool waste which is chemically treated and hydraulically pressed, and also foamed polysterene and parquet flooring tiles."

The countries in the area have pretty much followed the trend of backward nations attempting to cope with a world about it that is already heavily industrialized.

Governments in nearly all instances have taken a strong hand. According to the UN survey, "with the exception of Singapore and Thailand, all countries in the region now have development plans approved or still awaiting approval; the most recent are the Five Year Plan (1958-1962) of Cambodia, the Five Year Plan of Laos (1958-1962) and the new long range economic plan (1958/59-1962/63) of Japan.

"China (mainland) and India have recently completed their first five-year plans while Taiwan is in its first four-year plan."

Despite this, the nations in this backward area need outside help. "Most countries look toward the international financing agencies and bilateral and multilateral aid or loan agreements, as one of the important sources of funds for industrial development," the report says, while adding that "many countries in the region are anxious to encourage private foreign investments."

Celanese Marketing New Linear Polyolefin Resin

Celanese Corporation of America's plastics division has added a new resin to its "Fortiflex A" linear polyolefins series to be used specifically for blending with regular polyethylene.

Called "Fortiflex A-800," the new resin is said by the New York firm to have a melt index of 8.0 and is characterized by high flow and excellent moldability. Price, it was added, will be the same as for the existing "Fortiflex A" resins.

Aerosol Paints Pulling

—Continued from page 4

tary purposes, as a poster display aid, precautionary painting, or any area that might require a reflective substance for safety purposes."

Two other firms—Benjamin Moore & Co., and Red Devil Chemicals, Inc. — joined Canco and Krylon in singing a paean to the rosy-colored future.

Horace F. Penney, vice-president of Benjamin Moore, noted that his firm is:

- Bringing a "Retardo" rust inhibitor paint in aerosols onto the market this year.
- Expanding its standard line of "Utliac" enamels about 50 percent.
- Thinking of introducing marine finishes.
- Researching a new type of paint never before pressure-packed.

A spokesman for Red Devil, sales manager Connor F. Ryan, reports: "Our volume is going up so fast we won't have the chance to add any new products. For the present we'll be happy just keeping up with the demand."

Red Devil packs its own aerosols and also devotes about 25 percent of its capacity to contract loading.

Prediction Is in Line

Mr. Ryan's prediction for 1959 is in line with other estimates. "Our company should do two-and-a-half times the business we did in 1958," he said. "Last year, after formulating an aerosol paint, we increased our aerosol business ten fold," he added.

All of the spokesmen predicted steady growth in the demand for aerosol paints. One change may be in container size. Canco said the company is working on a container bigger than 16 ounces. More than half the aerosol paints marketed now are packed in 16-ounce cans, while the rest come in 12- and 60-ounce sizes.

"Basic convenience, increased quality of the package, better formulations of coatings and the elimination of the once bothersome problem of clogged valves" are some of the factors that have helped to broaden the aerosol paint market, it was added.

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- THALLIC SULFATE
- THALLIUM TRIETHYL
- THALLOUS MALONATE
- THENOYLTRIFLUOROACETONE
- 2-THIENYLVALERIC ACID
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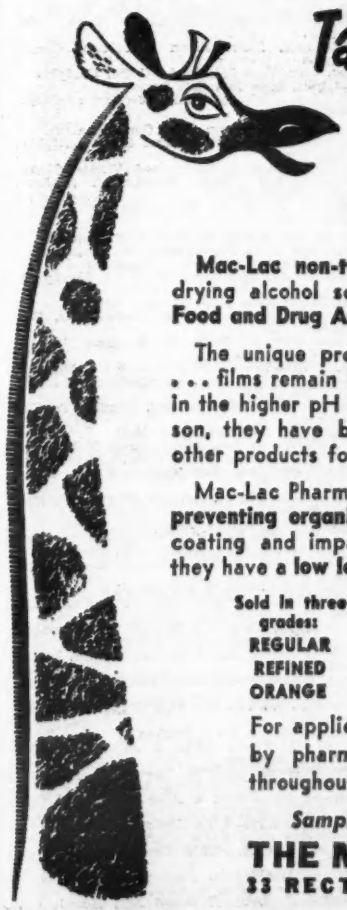

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AGAR—45 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Leixoes
ALOE—21 cs, Meer Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
ALUMINUM SULFATE—280 bgs, Bremen
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—201 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
60 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
ANNATTO SEED—110 bgs, J E Wansley Co, Ciudad Trujillo
114 bgs, H Kohmstamn, Kingston
102 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Kingston
ARROW ROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent
ARSENIC—69 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—120 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Liverpool
BABASSU OIL—150 tons, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
480 tons, E F Drew & Co, Sao Luiz Maranhao
BARIUM SULFATE—200 dms, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
182 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Porto Alegre
286 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Santos
109 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
126 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
47 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
32 bls, Koster Keunen, Massawa
34 bgs, Havana
182 bgs, Tampico
100 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
79 bgs, Santiago
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Messina
20 cs, Genoa
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—3 dms, Bank of America, Iquitos
10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
40 dms, Sterling National Bank, Iquitos
6 dms, Anglo American Hides Co, Manaus
16 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Manaus
BRUCINE SULFATE—5 cs, Shell Chemical Corp, London
CADMIUM—160 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—250 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
CANDELILLA WAX—250 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—41 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tutoia
168 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tutoia
125 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Tutoia
448 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
168 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
333 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
448 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tutoia
278 bgs, Frank B Ross, Natal
12 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
334 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
223 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
42 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
166 bgs, Poons Co, Rio de Janeiro
111 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
334 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tutoia
125 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoia
CASCARILLA BARK—6 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Nassau
CASEIN—375 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Hamburg
283 bgs, American National Bank, Bremen
400 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,200 bgs, Brown Bros, Melbourne
2,136 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
524 bgs, Bank of N Y, Melbourne
300 bgs, Melbourne
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—190 tons, National City Bank, Mangalore
CASSIA—375 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—1,807 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
CASTOR OIL—600 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
300 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—30 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—5 cs, Globe Commerce Corp, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Bordeaux
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
100 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—27 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
12 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
36 dms, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—30 dms, Industrial Chemical Dye Co, Liverpool
COD OIL—213 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—105 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Vestmannaeyjar
20 cs, Dyson Shipping Co, Vestmannaeyjar
80 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Vestmannaeyjar
102 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
817 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
125 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Vestmannaeyjar
26 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Vestmannaeyjar
COPAL GUM—339 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
COPPER DUST—6 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Hamburg
2 cs, Kassel Export Co, Bremen
CORN STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
CREAM OF TARTAR—280 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CUBE ROOT—923 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—51 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—172 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DESOXYCHOLIC ACID—12 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
DUBOISIA LEAVES—8 bls, Sydney
16 bls, Brisbane
EARTH COLORS—221 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—36 dms, Norda Essential Oils & Chemical Co, Mombasa
FERROUS GLUCONATE—10 dms, Hamilton Blair Inc, London
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—46,890 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
94,103 bbls, Burns Bros, Punta Cardon
77,919 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
207,503 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
416,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
118,639 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
147,464 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Tampico
99,542 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
311,658 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
581,162 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
815,252 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
111,343 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
203,330 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
220,288 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
99,460 bbls, Hess Inc, San Lorenzo
14,927 tons, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Pointa Pierre
GALL, OX—4 dms, Wilson Lab, Cartagena
GALL NUTS—341 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Lattakia
269 bgs, Izmir
GAMMA ACID—22 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Kobe
GELATIN—100 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B Young & Co, London
30 bbls, Antwerp
GINGER—88 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
GLUE—500 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
27 dms, Larsson Piling Co, Hamburg
GLUE STOCK—473 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
104 bls, A M Goldstein, Cristobal
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bremen
63 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
GUARNA SEED—55 cs, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
HEPTANOIC ACID—3 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—10 dms, Hull
IODINE, CRUDE—40 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—16 bgs, Banta Corp, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—59 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester
IRON DEXTRAN—570 cs, Armour Pharmaceutical Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, J Lee Smith, Hull
KARAYA GUM—502 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
128 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—102 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTIC ACID—3 cbys, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Copenhagen
LACTOSE—265 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
2 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
LEAD OXIDE—399 cks, Leading Export Service, Rotterdam
146 cs, H Weber & Co, Iquitos
LEMON OIL—12 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
1 dm, Polak & Schwarz, Tampico
LICORICE EXTRACT—1,000 cs, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LINALYL ACETATE—1 cs, Havre
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,276 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
MACE—5 cs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Zanzibar
1,332 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Beira
1,337 bgs, Mocimba da Baria
MENTHOL—150 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha, Santos
MERCURY—60 flks, Vera Cruz
10 flks, Tampico
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—735 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
250 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals Corp, Bremen
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHA—157,972 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
NAPHTHALENE—2,066 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products Co, Hull
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, R T French, Massawa
100 bgs, N American Grain & Feed Corp, Massawa
84 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Massawa
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
35 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Corp, Tandjong Priok
88 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
125 bgs California Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
OITICICA OIL—70 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Inc, Fortaleza
OJEFICIN POWDER—7 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLEYL ALCOHOL—65 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Formusa Co, Marseille
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
PAPAIN—95 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
68 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
40 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Hamburg
150 bgs, Wollsom Spice Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, Haifa
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Haifa
500 bgs, P H Petry, Haifa
3,000 bgs, Antwerp
PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Singapore
4 dms, Karl Schroff, Singapore
PEATMOSS—500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
525 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PECTIN—50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
9 dms, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
300 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
PEPPER, RED—51 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, London
129 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
96 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
16 bgs, J H Elton, Colombo
16 bgs, A G Dunn, Colombo
PERCHLOROETHYLENE — 150 dms, Diamond Chemical Co, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—114,844 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
676,926 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
170,411 bbls, American Oil Co, La Salina
PHENOBARBITAL—20 dms, Hamburg
POLYGLYCERINE ESTER—1 dm, Integral Products, Aarhus
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—377 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
5 cs, Frielich Bros, Bremen
29 cs, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Rotterdam
53 bgs, P H Petry, Aarhus
100 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
220 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
132 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Copenhagen
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
182 bgs, Hoger Corp, Izmir
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHROME ALUM—50 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—3 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—265 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
676 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—100 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,450 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 kgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Hershey Co, Rotterdam
RESORCINOL—10 dms, Bremen
SAFFRON—6 cs, R H Belam, Antwerp
2 cs, Valencia
SAGO FLOUR—284 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Singapore
SESAME SEED—1,333 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
SHELLAC—67 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SHELLAC WAX—30 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
100 bgs, Frank B Ross, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—10 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—500 bgs, Leghorn
441 bgs, Hamburg
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, London
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—600 bgs, Rotterdam
STYRAX—23 cs, L A Champon & Co, Haifa
SULFUR—10 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
TALC—400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
4,142 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—264 bgs, Bernco International, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
6,333 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—580 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
857 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TRAGACANTH GUM—117 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
224 bgs, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—140 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Buenos Aires
315 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—47 cs, Mombasa
VARNISH—4 cs, Fabius & Co, Rotterdam
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Ufinindo International Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
VITAMIN B_1—16 dms, National City Bank, Yokahama
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,074 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—640 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
2 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
53 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Genoa
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—222 bgs, Leslie Kleyman Corp, Gothenburg
800 bgs, London
44 bgs, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 dms, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—770 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
350 bgs, Auckland
CHINA CLAY—1,000 bgs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fowey
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
625 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Paridel
745 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
600 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—160 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,350 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LAUREL LEAVES—55 bls, Hismoco American Co, Antwerp
MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Bremen
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, P Gonzales Corp, Kobe
225 bgs, Havre
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—309,139 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
126,168 bbls, Richfield Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
113,639 bbls, Douglas Oil Co, Maracaibo
330,906 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
41,500 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
POLLACKLIVER OIL—75 dms, Arisa Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Westco Products, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Calcutta
TUNG OIL—[illegible] tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
WHITING—3,400 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—192 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—960 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
2,520 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—3,035 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
CRESYLIC ACID—75 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,462 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
FERRO MANGANESE—195 tons, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama
175 dms, Kobe
FISHMEAL — 5,970 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Chimbote
4,348 bgs, National City Bank, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Paita
4,396 bgs, Lobito
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,323 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
MAGNESITE—2,000 bgs, Lentex Chemical Co, Sibenik
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—797 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Liverpool
MYROBALANS—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
PAPRIKA—175 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Allcante
200 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—3,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
300 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—435,728 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
223,507 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
114,898 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
115,080 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
128,303 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
147,753 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, Bremen
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
100 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TANNING EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tanning Chemical Co, Bordeaux
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—265 bgs, J H Faunce, Kobe
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—61 cs, Camax Co, Tampico

San Francisco

BASIL LEAVES—21 bls, California Commodities Corp, Marseille
COPRA CAKE—2,082 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
CREAM OF TARTAR—20 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,986 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, J Weinstein, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—309,139 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
38,560 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Dumai
43,465 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
SAVORY LEAVES—22 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
SODIUM CHLORATE—334 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
SODIUM PERBORATE—100 bgs, Leghorn
TALC—500 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TARTARIC ACID—20 dms, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

Data Offered

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has issued a thirty-two page technical manual on the properties and uses of the firm's **polyvinyl butyral,** trade named "Butvar," and **polyvinyl formal,** trade named "Formvar." The booklet details the physical properties of the various resin grades. In a separate section, insolubilizing reactions are described. Also included is a section devoted to a discussion of formulations and other data. Copies are available by writing to Shawinigan's Department DD, Springfield 1, Mass.

Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued a new 12-page data sheet describing four of the silicones division's intermediates. The **silicone intermediates,** "XR-820," "XR-822," "XR-830" and "A-183" are used by chemical, resin and plastic manufacturers and others to modify organic resins or compounds, generally to improve heat and weather resistance. They can be reacted with alkyds, epoxies, isocyanates, phenolics, some sugar alcohols and a variety of polyols in the standard equipment used for organic resin synthesis. Copies of the data sheet are available by writing to the silicones division of Union Carbide at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has issued a new edition of its catalog, "Research Chemicals from Dow" listing more than 250 **research compounds** available for new product development work. According to Dow, the book includes approximately 120 new compounds not listed previously. Groupings include inorganic chemicals, saturated aliphatic compounds, unsaturated aliphatic compounds, mononuclear cyclic compounds, polynuclear cyclic compounds and heterocyclic compounds. Copies are available by writing to Dow's technical service and development department at Midland.

US Essential Oils Men Told to Look to Far East

—*Continued from page 7*

buyers despite the fact that the competing chemical frequently does not have the degree of excellence of the natural material.

Though the UN report concedes that the individual producing countries might be able to help themselves in some ways to improve their lot, it strongly suggests that "there are problems which could be solved on a regional and international basis, given the cooperation of both producing and importing countries."

By this the UN says it is speaking of the modification of conditions of trade, stabilization of prices, drafting of grade standards, organization of better arbitration practices, improvement of shipping facilities and lowering of ocean freight rates, improvement in statistics and in publicity for spices, export promotion drives and surveys of new markets.

Citing statistics, the UN report notes that data on pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, mace and turmeric "clearly indicate that the acreage under cultivation in the main spice growing countries of the region has not been increased substantially in recent years."

Need Modern Methods

Also, modern methods of cultivation have yet to be applied. And as if this weren't enough, it has been discovered that local consumption of such spices as cloves, coriander, cassia, pimento and some others "far exceeds their production in the region."

- In the face of such a wealth of problems, the UN survey claims to have at least a few answers. For example, it suggests:
- Regional research stations to be set up in main producing areas.
- Mobile training courses to be organized for planters and small holders on the spot.
- Replacement of poor and uneconomic trees and vines with good and regularly yielding varieties.
- More extensive use of fertilizers and agricultural technics.
- A steady increase in the number of modern agricultural implements and tools.
- The organization of producers' cooperatives.

Though the UN report concedes that there are no more deeply rooted problems confronting the Asiatic spice producer today, it also notes that there are other problems just as deeply rooted and certainly more far reaching than those cited.

For example, "one of the main causes of the backwardness of the spice industry in the counries of the region is the inefficiency of crushing and oil-extracting processes, and the lack of well-developed processing and packing industries for different spices."

The crying need here, the UN report says, is to "increase income through the export of processed and well-packed spices." What should be done? "Efforts should be made to provide processing, packing and labeling on the spot."

A problem rising out of this suggestion is preparation for the market, which the UN report acknowledges is "a very important task to which, however, adequate attention is not always paid in the producing countries."

Not only is packaging handled inefficiently, it is added, but storage also is frequently less than adequate.

Best approach to this problem, the UN report suggests is that the countries involved "set up and periodically revise widely accepted standards of quality for the main commercial spices. The standards of quality could then be included in the trade contract terms."

Pesticide Research

—*Continued from page 7*

cide that will approach or excel the better organic phosphates in volume, the nickel amine complexes for control of rust fungi on cereals and other crops, the new and superiod nematocides, the selective herbicides for crabgrass control, the systemic phosphate insecticides for treating seed and others."

The fact that so much has been accomplished already should make the agricultural chemical maker take heart in the future. However, there is another major consideration. "The farmer," he contended, "is entitled to better control over the adversities that afflict him. It probably will be impossible to prevent all losses to crops from pests, but if half of them were prevented the farmer could easily afford to pay $200 million. "This would be equivalent to doubling the volume of the agricultural chemicals industry in the next twenty-five years."

Farmers Need Termed Critical

And this, Mr. McNew argues, is the goal the industry must set for itself.

The goal in light of the farmers need is critical. "In crops alone there are losses today that would aggregate at least $3 billion from plant disease agents, $2 billion from insects and $4 billion from weed damage. This amounts to about 21 percent of the potential productivity of this nation's farms.

"It is analogous," he added, "to plowing under 8 million acres of crops from the 457 million seeded each year. There is an additional 32 million acres of productivity lost in transit and storage after the produce is harvested."

GAF Litigation

—*Continued from page 3*

make a determination that it is in the interest and welfare of the country to sell any seized property that might be the subject of litigation, before the litigation is completed.

Thirty-days notice of such sale would have to be made and proceeds would be placed in escrow for payment to claimants after adjudication.

Trustees of I. G. Farben sought to enter the Interhandel suit for return of General Aniline after they learned of the negotiations then underway between justice and Interhandel for settlement of the case. The trustees made no claim of ownership of the chemical company, but sought simply to protect the interests of the stockholders of I. G. Farben, which is in liquidation. They argued that General Aniline was German-owned at the time it was seized during World War II.

The district court rejected the motion to intervene, however, and the trustees decided last week to carry the case no further.

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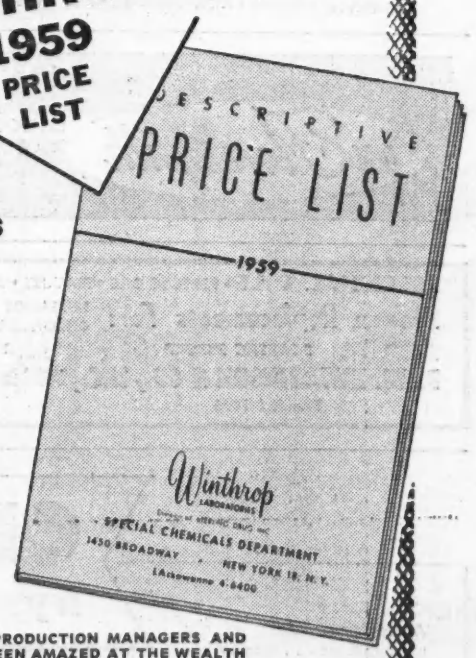

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The geranium oil market remained strong despite the fact that this is the height of the producing season, sources said. High levels have been maintained as a result of the continued good demand here. Peppermint and spearmint oils were lower. In the case of spearmint, prices were still well above the $4 level prevailing last year. Peppermint was weak as a result of oversupply. The uptrend in sandalwood oil had leveled off. Tangerine oil was raised 20 cents per pound. Florida orange oil had fallen neither as far nor as fast as sources had expected. It was pointed out that the freezing weather of last year was having an effect on this year's crop in that yields were not what had been expected. Some of the fruit was soft and yields were comparatively low. Weather conditions in California have been far from ideal for the growing of citrus crops, it was said. The lemon oil market was strong. Advances could be expected in lime oil.

In citronella oil, a good demand in Europe appeared to have leveled off, according to trade advice of sources contacted last week. The spot market remains weak. There were reports of firmer shipping prices on eucalyptus. Price at origin for lemongrass oil continued strong. Bois de rose has been quiet and unchanged for many weeks. Spanish rosemary oil was higher at $1.10 to $1.50. Supplies of the oil have been used without adequate replacement.

Ocotea cymbarum has fluctuated in a narrow range and continues to be the best buy among safrol bearing oils. The demand for heliotropin has been good. Patchouli was steady at unchanged levels.

In seeds and spices market interest in pepper from Singapore was well maintained as a result of continued high levels in India. The spot market appeared adequately supplied to meet consumer requirements. Thus the fluctuations at origin aroused little excitement here. Cochin ginger prices continued to move upward. Interest has been diverted to African and Nigerian grades, it was said. Recent arrivals of cloves have settled the market to low levels. Buying was moderate to brisk as the pickle spice season was close at hand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Santaka No. 1, ½c. per lb.
white, Muntok, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, 20c. per lb.
Tangerine oil, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, Korintje & Padang, "C," ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 2, whole, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, Bulgarian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, ½c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, nat., 15c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.
Haitian, $1.25 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
147.19	147.43	147.45	145.70

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Demand in Europe was said to have leveled off. A firming in prices has stalled any further downtrend in the spot market, sources said. However, the spot market continued weak and it was apparent that buyers here, holding adequate inventories, were not anxious to force the pace. The unknown status of the Chinese mainland in this year's market remained a subject for speculation.

Geranium — The market continued strong. Despite the fact that this is the height of the producing season, good demand here has kept prices high and even caused advances. It appeared that the steady demand of last year was continuing into 1959. Heavy rains were reported in the Reunions. Last year's cyclone season devastated an already small crop, it was pointed out.

Lemon — Weather conditions in California remain adverse for the growing of citrus crops. The lemon crop was estimated at about 30,500 cars, a drop of 6,000 cars from the 1957-1958 crop, it was said. The price of lemons has moved up one-third and dealers felt higher prices for lime oil were in the offing. Dealers advised adequate coverage for advance requirements.

Lemongrass—The marked rise in shipping prices has strengthened spot levels in recent weeks. Price on 75% native lemongrass oil was in a range of 95c. to $1.25 per pound, according to reports of last week.

Lime—The market was very active. Demand was reported to have been heavy and an advance in price was to be expected, sources said. Price on Mexican distilled was $6.25 to $6.75 per pound, according to report of dealers contacted last week.

Orange—Price levels have steadied in recent weeks. Sources said that this market has not fallen as fast nor as far as had previously been expected. This was in part due to the fact that the freezing weather of early last year had an effect on the trees that was not entirely diminished this year. Trade sources still maintained that the market would drop further, but for now the situation was stabilized. With new crop Florida material now being processed, most consumers were inactive. Buying was in hand to mouth fashion. Price in most quarters ranged from $1 to $1.15 per pound.

Peppermint—The market has continued on a downtrend as a result of oversupply and moderate demands. Price on natural peppermint oil was quoted in a range of $3.75 to $4.50 per pound, while redistilled was $4 to $4.75 per pound.

Spearmint—Listings were in a range of $5.75 to $6.50 per pound, inside price 25c. per pound less than previous report. Market has remained firm, although prices have moved down from listings of over $7 per pound being quoted last fall. At the same time, sources pointed out that the current market was well above the average price of $4 per pound quoted one year ago.

Tangerine—Price in this market has been advancing. As with Florida orange oil, producers have found that the freezing

Essential Oils Imports: November

		November 1958	October 1958
Bois de Rose	lb.	81,498	21,944
Clove	lb.	26,375	4,409
Eucalyptus	lb.	0	23,023
Geranium	lb.	6,660	4,829
Lavender (includes spike)	lb.	116,251	58,381
Lemongrass	lb.	86,160	137,760
Palmarosa	lb.	3,590	750
Bergamot	lb.	7,549	5,959
Citronella	lb.	256,849	258,000
Lime	lb.	14,147	121,525

Source: Census bureau.

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 36

Essential Oils

weather of last year was affecting the yield of the new crop. Dealers were quoting tangerine oil at $3.10 to $3.75 last week, a 20c. per pound advance over the previously reported inside price. It was likely that the market would remain strong. Whatever oil producers have processed will have to last until next December, it was said.

Vetiver—Bourbon was quoted in a range of $11.25 to $12.75 per pound, while Haitian was $10.75 to $12.25 per pound. The price gap between Bourbon and Haitian material has narrowed in recent months. However, dealers' contacted last week were quoting Haitian vetiver 50c. per pound under the Bourbon type.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended February 13

Black pepper, 3 lots, 400 bags.
Cashew nuts, 300 cases.
Cassia, 39 lots, 4,085 bags.
Coriander seed, 300 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 274 bags.
Dandelion root, 7 bags.
Ginger, 2 lots, 179 bags.
Karaya gum, 61 bags.
Lemon peel, 25 bales.
Locust beans, 200 bags.
Mace, 44 cases.
Nutmegs, 11 lots, 941 bags.
Papain, 17 cases.
Sesame oil, 75 cases.
Sesame seed, 7 lots, 1,215 bags.
Turmeric, 57 bags.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Recent arrivals were said to have settled the market at low levels. Buying was moderate to brisk as the pickle spice season was close at hand.

Ginger—Cochin prices continued to move upward. On spot, interest has been diverted to African and Nigerian grades, it was said. The latter remain inexpensive in relation to cochin.

Pepper—Interest continues well sustained for Singapore material due to high levels in India. On the spot market consumers appeared to be adequately supplied for current demand. Thus the rising tide at source was not been reflected by more brisk activity here. Spot supplies of white pepper have dropped to low levels as a result of consumers being unable to cover future needs at reasonable quotations.

Turmeric—India continued to sell at well maintained levels. The feeling appeared to be that once the crop begins to move, prices could decline. However, there was no support for this view from source. Cautious selling was said to be a result of recent sharp advances in ginger. Lower grades were in light supply and moving steadily, it was said.

Iron Compounds for Animals Are Considered New Drugs

Veterinary drug manufacturers offering iron compounds for the treatment of iron deficiencies in animals are cautioned by the Food and Drug Administration that such products are regarded as new drugs under the law and must meet the requirements of the law for new drugs.

The agency's policy in the matter was set forth in the following statement of interpretation issued last week:

"There has been an increasing interest in the use of injectable iron compounds for the prevention or treatment of iron-deficiency anemia in animals. Although some such preparations have been shown to be safe, such articles are regarded as new drugs within the meaning of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

"Accordingly, an effective new drug application is required prior to the marketing of such preparations within the jurisdiction of the act. In addition to the need for demonstrating the safety of such articles, we are concerned that the labeling of such preparations not only recommends appropriate dosages of iron but also declares the amount (in milligrams) of available iron (Fe) per milliliter of the subject product."

Oranges Are Staying Orange As Bill Speeds in Congress

Legislation permitting Florida and Texas orange growers to continue the coloring of oranges moved a step nearer enactment in congress last week.

Senate bill 79 which authorizes the use of a new color cosmetic, citrus red No. 2, for tinting oranges until congress passes general color additives control legislation, or until September 1, 1961, was approved unanimously by the house interstate commerce committee.

It also permits continued use of the more hazardous color FD&C red 32 until May 1, 1959. The house is expected to pass the bill this week and send it to the President.

ACS New York Section To Give Marketing Talks

The American Chemical Society's, New York section has announced a series of eight lectures on the "Challenges in Marketing for the Coming Decade."

Executives of the chemical and allied process industries will speak on functional and topical challenges now foreseen for these industries in the next ten years. The biweekly meetings will begin Wednesday (February 25) with the last meeting scheduled for June 3 and will be held in the lower mezzanine dining hall of the Union Carbide Corporation Building at 30 East 42d street, New York City. Applications for enrollment should be directed to John J. Miskel, of Charles Pfizer & Co., 11 Bartlett, Street, Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

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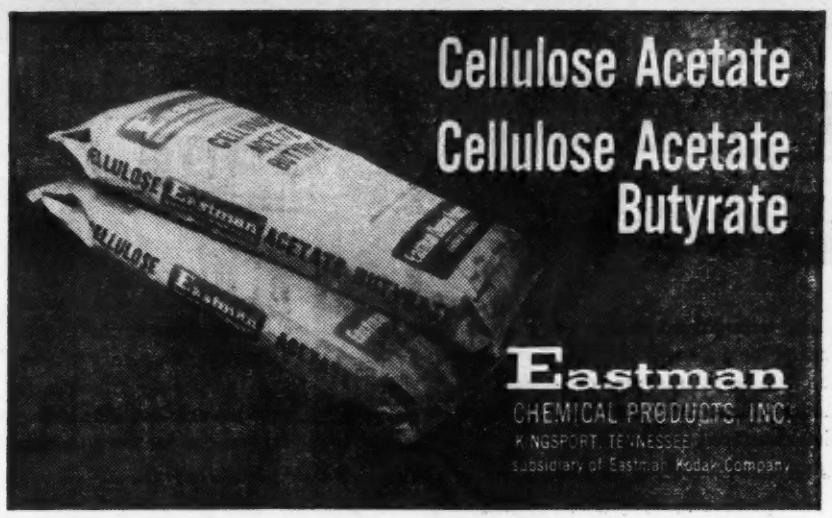

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Export Department, Cincinnati

Coatings Materials

India's imposition of floor prices on shellac, a policy that was favorably received here upon its announcement six months ago, has since justified that favorable reception by allowing the local market to establish the longest run of steadiness on record, a dealer observed last week. It was pointed out that in the days before that policy went into effect, the shellac market had been among the least stable of those dealing in chemical materials, its constant price shifts identifying it as closer akin to a produce exchange than to a modern market. In the ever more turbulent struggle to hold the line against synthetic resins and the other up-and-coming competitors for the coatings formulator's dollar, such price instability was often a crucial factor in the buyer's ultimate decision as to where he would shop. Needless to say, that factor was placed on the debit side of the ledger; and thus, the favorable reaction to its extirpation six months ago.

Turning now to broader matters, one was able to observe in the general tenor of commentary elicited last week from the trade an acceleration of the steadily growing virulence of optimistic sentiment. Detroit was frequently mentioned, as were hard goods generally, together with government spending on welfare, housing and highway construction. The advent to congressional power of those whom Mr. Eisenhower has scornfully referred to as "the spenders" will assure, some of these sources felt, a higher level of government expenditure. Such a state of affairs arouses ambigious feelings in those who, being basically conservative find themselves basically opposed to any extension of governmental participation in the economy with its tendency toward socialization and inflationary expansion of currency and credit, but being anxious as to the immediate, intrinsic well-being of that economy, must out of practical considerations look on indulgently while the fearful trend mounts with ever mounting federal budgets.

But as to Detroit's growing participation in the economy—that center was somewhat out of the picture last year, dragging others out with it—unmixed approval was expressed, especially from makers of metal finishes, vinyl resins and the countless other coatings materials that adorn today's automobile. As reported in this space a week ago, one vinyl maker has stated that the current February promises to be one of the finest on record and that there is every reason to believe that Detroit's contribution has not been negligible.

Prices of prime pigments held steady in last week's quiet trade. Cobalt oxide, recently reduced by a healthy 19 cents per pound, was moved at $1.29 for 70 to 71 percent cobalt and $1.33 for 72½ to 73 percent cobalt. These two ceramic grades are quoted on a delivered basis, East of the Rockies, a differential of 3 cents per pound prevailing for West Coast shipments. Copper was steady at recently advanced levels, while lead was so at its recently reduced levels. Consumers took moderate amounts of copper oxide at 47 cents per pound for Type I red, 45 cents for Type II and 46¼ cents for black.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
103.07	103.07	103.08	101.50

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Cobalt Oxide — Seasonable orders are arriving, producers report, together with a not inconsiderable increment of business stemming from the recent sharp price reduction, which, amounting to 19c. per pound, brought the two ceramic grades quoted by OPD down to $1.29 for 70 to 71 percent cobalt, and $1.33 for 72½ to 73½ percent, delivered East of the Rockies. A 3c. per pound differential was maintained for shipments to the West Coast.

Cobalt is mined in Africa, a sparsely settled continent, where new deposits of gold and other vendable metals are constantly sought after and not infrequently found. Is it unreasonable to suppose that such was the case in the present instance?

Copper Oxide — Movement has been moderate and seasonable since higher listings hit the books two weeks ago to match a 1c. advance in metal. Oxide was moved last week at 47c. per pound for Type I red, 45c. for type II and 46¼c. for black in shipments of 100 to 5,000 pounds, f.o.b. producing point. Supply sufficed.

Lead Pigments—The market for red lead held steady and quiet at recently reduced price levels. The reduction, touched-off in the London market and reflected here two weeks ago, brought prices 1c. per pound lower to 13¾c. per pound for 95 percent lead, 13.95c. for 97 percent, 14.10c. for 98 percent, 13½c. for litharge and 16.10c. for mineral orange.

Lead Industries Association recently issued its summary on white lead trends during 1958. Shipments as well as production were found to have declined substantially from levels of the prior year. Dry white lead shipments fell to 13,719 short tons from 15,352 a year earlier, while production declined to 13,281 tons from 15,484. Stocks, on January 1 of the present year, stood at 2,206 tons as compared with 2,138 a month earlier and 2,450 a year earlier.

White lead in oil, a much smaller market, fell proportionally during 1958. Shipments totaled 3,849 tons as compared with 4,662 in 1957, while output reached only 3,557 tons as compared with 4,512. This worked out to a substantial decline in stocks leaving them at 564 tons on January 1 as against 864 a year earlier and 575 on December 1.

On the subject on white lead, a decline should not be expected to result in that quarter from the recent trimming of red lead. However, if lead falls still lower, action will likely be forthcoming. A move of 2c. or 3c. per pound in either direction by the basic market will usually call forth a response from the white group, while a 1c. change seldom affects it.

Zinc Pigments—Without a doubt, zinc oxide is among the steadiest in price of the prime pigments. Indeed, can any pigment rival its record of two and a half years without a single revision? Not one of the big-volume items certainly.

But matters once stood quite otherwise. Time was when every change in zinc brought a like change in oxide, and that

Coatings Shipments, Output: December

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons	
	November	December	November	December
Trade sales	$73,500,000	$80,200,000	25,600,000	23,600,000
Industrial sales, total	48,200,000	48,000,000	21,800,000	21,900,000
Paint and Varnish	33,600,000	32,700,000	15,400,000	15,200,000
Lacquer	14,630,000	15,300,000	6,400,000	6,700,000
Overall totals	$121,700,000	$108,200,000	*47,400,000	45,500,000

Total sales, Jan.-Dec.: $1,207,125,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.

OPD NOW REPORTS ON TRADE NAME CHEMICALS & SPECIALTIES

Coatings Materials

was in days when zinc shifted a good deal more frequently than it now does.

Looking back on that discarded policy of pegging oxide to metal, one has good cause to wonder whether there was ever a practical rationale behind it. For American process zinc oxide, which held then the dominating position in the low cost paint field, is manufactured from raw ore by a direct process. Practically speaking, therefore, zinc metal enters the picture not at all. It may be argued that ore and metal are related, and taking this in conjunction with the axiom from logic that two terms related to a third are related to one another, one could thereby establish the connection. The error here lies in the hypothesis of a close relationship between ore and metal. That error may be, conclusively proved by reference to supply. For while supply of ore, it being basically in the hands of nature, wears a stable demeanour, zinc supply necessarily shifts widely with the myriad varied and often conflicting decisions made by the producing fraternity the world over.

All in all, it is an interesting and perplexing question, and one concerning which a purchasing agent could conceivably entertain views differing from those expressed here.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Argentine material is still offered here at 17¾c. per pound, the lowest price recorded since 1956, and 2c. below the current quotation of soya protein. Consumers, nevertheless, are remaining on the sidelines, apparently convinced that still lower prices are forthcoming. This is the waiting game that has become familiar to long-time observers of the market, but switching to soya protein, usually the consumer's trump card, is not as attractive an alternative as it was now that a 2c. per pound differential prevails.

Driers—A manufacturer of cobalt driers said last week that there would be no price change in conjunction with the recent decline of cobalt. This was as most of the trade expected in view of the fact that cobalt comprises only six percent or less of the driers, so that the cost saving is infinitismal, hardly enough in fact to cover cost increases that have accumulated elsewhere in the production process since prices were last revised.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Coatings formulators have been absorbing material in light volume to meet fill-in needs, but inter-seasonal malaise is the market's most notable feature. Any major improvement in its tone, said one source, will have to wait on the spring thaw which always wrings a cheery note from the paint field. Material, unchanged in price, is supplied adequately to take care of present needs.

Dammar Gum—Nothing doing on the price front. The last change to hit the New York market did not all have much impact, it having been merely a 1c. per pound decline in East India batu nubs and chips, settling that material at a range of 9c. to 10c. per pound in bags. Movement of material holds to a modest pace, with the prompt needs category having taken almost exclusive possession of the market. Where there is any demand, there are no shortages, dealers report.

Shellac — India's imposition of floor prices, a policy that was favorably received here upon its announcement six months ago, has justified that favorable reception by permitting the local market to chalk up the longest run of steadiness on record, a run that was still unbroken in last week's trade.

Orange grades encountered light interest at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. for superfine. Nor was bleached interest much better than seasonally light at 46c. for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores production during January totaled 3,750 barrels of turpentine and 13,660 drums of rosin, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This was 8 percent less than for January, 1958. Crop year production to date is about 9 percent lower than during the same period last season. The output of steam distilled turpentine was reported at 15,800 barrels, 8 percent more than for the previous month. The record monthly high production of sulphate turpentine of 29,800 barrels was 4,750 barrels more than in December.

Production of steam distilled and tall oil rosin totaled 99,420 and 27,980 drums, respectively. A decrease of 1,640 barrels in gum turpentine stocks during the month was more than offset by an increase in wood turpentine holdings. Gum rosin stocks decreased 17,280 drums during January while steam distilled rosin increased 4,830 drums. Tall oil rosin stocks remained about the same as on December 31.

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 7 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $23.75 as compared with $23.32 the previous week and $21.22 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 900 barrels as against the previous week's 2,862 and 1,592 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 8.61 gallons of turpentine and 297.1 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 8; WG, 6; N, 24; M, 55; and K and below, 7.

Rosin—Sales, during the week ended February 14, fell behind the healthy pace of a week earlier, but liquidation in toto of ATFA's redemption pool stocks, consisting of 3,633 drums of grade WG, had the market bustling for a while. Dealer purchases of CCC owned stocks of Grade WW continued in heavy volume, and on a daily basis, according to word from Agricultural Marketing Service. Hot rosin, unfortunately was not in adequate supply. Overall sales totaled 1,445 drum equivalents, distributed among 57.8 percent drums, 5.9 percent bags, zero percent tankcars, and 36.3 percent export drums.

Turpentine—Tankcar demand increased slightly during the week ended February 14, according to Agricultural Marketing Service's account. Prices were firm and advanced fractionally. Export business lagged while dealers awaited the next tank steamer, due to arrive any day now.

Agricultural Marketing Service's report for January noted a moderate increase in sales volume over the low volume of the previous month. Average price moved fractionally lower but closed steady against light supply. Sales were reported at 84,775 gallons as against 65,690 a month earlier and 145,985 for January of last year when a tank steamer accounted for 50,000 gallons.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 13	Mon. Feb. 16	Tues. Feb. 17	Wed. Feb. 18	Thurs. Feb. 19
Drums—					
G	...	...	...	...	$8.13
K	...	...	...	$8.50[1]	8.57
N	$8.57	...	...	...	...
WG	8.87	...	$8.68	8.85	...
WW	8.97	...	...	...	8.95
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.30[1]	...
WW	...	$9.05	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 19),

Sales, USDA

160* 160* 240* 315* 933*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.52	.53	...	...
Sales	...	8,000¶	4,000¶	...	...

* Drums equivalent, ¶ Gallons, ‡ Average price.
[1] K or better.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest for most oil and fats lagged last week as consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. Edible oils were quiet and unsettled due chiefly to lower price support set for the 1959 cottonseed, soybean and corn crops. Soybean oil was inactive and declined slightly. Corn oil also was lower. Cottonseed and peanut oils were unchanged, but listless. Oilmeals continued weak and registered further declines. Demand for soybean meal was nil and selling pressure caused the market to drop $4 per ton. Quietness in linseed meal increased resale offerings which brought prices down $2 per ton for nearby. Cottonseed meal was easy, off $3 per ton. Interest in coconut oil slackened, but offerings were still limited and held at the recent advance. Copra was quiet and shipments were slightly lower.

Trading in tallow and greases continued at low ebb. Demand dried up, but sellers were holding all grades at former levels. Threats of a renderers strike kept buyers on the sidelines. Edible tallow was easier and fractionally lower, while inedible grades were unchanged.

Tung oil was firmer and fractionally higher due to the higher cost of replacements from the Argentine. This increased consumers interest and a firmer tone developed in the local market. Trading in Brazilian castor oil was quite active and prices were steady at unchanged levels. Oiticica oil was in fair request for prompt needs. Linseed oil remained unchanged and steady.

The Department of Agriculture has announced lower price supports for 1959 crops of soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed and other grains. Support price for soybeans was set at $1.85 per bushel compared with $2.09 per bushel in 1958; flaxseed, $2.38 per bushel against $2.78 per bushel last year and cottonseed, $38 per ton, farm stored compared with $45 per ton last year and $34 per ton for cottonseed purchased by the department compared with $41 per ton last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Beeswax, refd., 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
112.90	115.77	119.58	109.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Consuming demand continued quiet active for prompt delivery. No. 1, Brazilian was steady at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading thereat. Domestic grades also were well held at current quotations.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	271,050	3,000,000
Previous week	.....	600,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	1,800,000
Total this year	6,217,300	13,702,000
Corresponding period, 1958	5,973,450	16,976,000

Coconut—Trading was quiet. Crude was quoted at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February delivery and ¼c. less for March. At New York, tankcars were maintained at 21c. per pound, February delivery and 20¾c., March.

Corn — Crude was easy and sold at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was lower at 14.93c., tankcars, New Yorw basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular and became unsettled with allied market following the announcement of lower price supports set for 1959 oilseeds and other grain crops. Trading was moderate and mixed. Buying interest for cash oils continued inactive and prices were more or less nominal. Refined salad oil was quoted nominally at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt shipment. Crude oil also was quiet and nominal. Tankcars were quoted at 10¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Valley; 10⅝c., Waco; 10½c., Lubbock and 11c., southeast.

Support price for 1959 cottonseed crop was reduced $7 per ton. The support of cottonseed was set at $38 per ton, farm-stored against $45 per ton last year and to $34 per ton purchases by the government against $41 in 1958, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 20, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	353	13.20	12.92	12.99S
May	344	13.03	12.83	12.90S
July	150	12.93	12.70	12.75@12.80
Sept.	72	12.67	12.38	12.42@12.43
Oct.	14	12.48	12.29	12.25@12.32
Dec.	31	12.35	12.18	12.19@12.27

Total sales and switches 964 contracts.

Linseed—Consumers continued to step up demand for oil against former contracts. New business was limited to fill-in needs. Prices remained unchanged and steady. Raw oil was quoted at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, February-May delivery and 13c., June-August same basis.

Flaxseed — Bids were raised 3c. per bushel. Offers of cash seed continued light. Lower price support price was announced for 1959 flaxseed crop. The Department of Agriculture set the 1959 support at $2.38 per bushel against $2.78 per bushel in 1958.

Minneapolis.—First price change in cash flaxseed since January 23 was recorded when crushers raised bids 3c. a bushel to $3 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Crushers were reaching low points on inventories and offerings had dwindled to nothing at the lower level. Government report of impoundings indicated that 13,192,386 buhels of flaxseed were under loan as of January 31, a somewhat smaller figure than many in trade had expected. Trading in the spot market was a blank, while to-arrive bookings were confined to widely scattered trucklots. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 30 cars, compared with 84 a year ago. Shipped were 14 cars, against 26 least year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	
Past week	33,600	147,000	24,500	
Since Sept. 1	9,759,700	12,752,500	1,520,750	

Olive—Business was reported light for spot and shipment. Tunisian oil was unchanged at $52 to $53 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, for prompt shipment. Spanish oil was quoted officially at $57, same basis, f.o.b. shipment. Tunisian on spot ranged from $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Spanish from $2.40 to $2.50, same basis.

The Department of Agriculture recently announced plans to purchase domestic olive oil for subsequent use in non-profit school lunch programs and other eligible outlets. Purchases will depend on quantities and prices offered. Details and specifications will be mailed shortly to olive oil processors.

Peanut—Trading was light. Crude was maintained at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was unchanged at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rice Bran—The growing rice oil industry, based largely on work of the Department of Agriculture, annually is producing in excess of 11 million pounds of high grade oil valued at $1.5 million. A byproduct of rice bran, it is useful for food and industry. Although production is limited by the size of the rice crop—about 5 billion pounds per year—oil production could

—Continued on page 56

OPD'S TRADE NAME CHEMICALS MARKET REPORT ON PAGE 36

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials as discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents—

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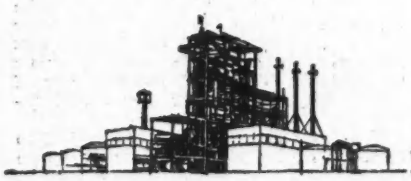

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 54

reach an estimated 50 million pounds per year. The oil is odorless, tasteless and equal to cottonseed and peanut oil, keeps well and is excellent for cooking. In an effort to further develop rice oil utilization, the department is working to solve the rapid deterioration of the unprocessed rice bran when held in storage.

Soybean—Trading was limited and confined to prompt needs. Crude was unsettled with light sales reported at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, for February-March delivery. Refined salad also was quiet and lower at 11½c., tankcars, New York, propt delivery.

Purchase by Spain on Friday of 174,000 metric tons of soybean oil under a US government authorization of $50,900,000 gave the market a stronger tone and sellers advanced asking prices for crude to 9⅜c. per pound.

Soybeans under price support loans were reported at 124,304,620 bushels on January 31 according to the Department of Agriculture compared with 89,691,550 bushels, February 15, 1958.

Price support for 1959 soybeans crop was set at $1.85 per bushel by the Department of Agriculture. This compared with $2.09 per bushel last year.

Tung—Increased cost of replacements from the Argentine stiffened the local market. Buying interest improved. Market was advanced to 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were higher from 22¾c. to 23c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

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Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was firmer with futures. Actual trading was still light. Prices were nominal at 73c. to 78c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Market was quiet and slightly lower. Prompt shipment was traded at $257.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Consumer and export interest continued inactive last week. While trading was limited, the market remained fairly steady at former quotations. Choice white all hog ranged from 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow grease was unchanged at 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis, as to acid.

Lard—This market was dull and unsettled. Business was light and spotty. Cash lard was lower at 9.22c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Buying interest was limited to actual requirements locally, while fair volume of business was reported at out of town points. Threat of a renderers strike also affected trading. Prices were unchanged. Bleached fancy ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime 7c. to 7⅛c.; special, 6⅞c. to 7c. and No. 1, 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was easier and quoted nominally at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Export inquiry continued quiet. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 8¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7.85c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—While buying interest lagged, the market was without change and fairly steady. Prompt shipment was quoted at 8c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York and at 7⅝c., bulk, Gloucester, Mass. Oil on spot ranged from 9¼c. to 9⅜c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and unchanged. Market was more or less nominal at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined grades were in moderate request for fill-in needs. Light pressed oil was held at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Market was quiet and unsettled. Resale offers reduced $2 per ton for nearby and $5 for March.

Minneapolis.—Production of linseed meal continued light but demand was virtually nonexistent and prices sustained substantial losses. Crusher supplies were limited for late February but re-sale offerings were available at $73. Prices for March delivery dropped $5 a ton. Withdrawals against existing contracts were active, most crushers' shipping schedules well filled to month's end. Extracted meal, 34 percent, was quoted at $73 to $74 for February shipment; $70, March; and $65 for April-June. Old process expeller was held at $76 a ton for April forward, sales at a standstill.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	10,380,000	11,100,000
Since Sept. 1	333,140,000	342,120,000

Soybean Meal—Weakness persisted in this market, becoming more pronounced. Prompt shipment unrestricted meal dropped $4 a ton, March shipment down $2. Heavy pressure weighed on the market, near peak production accentuating weakness caused by lack of demand. Distress carlots were on track in several areas. Crushers complained of poor conversion and talked of plant shut-downs if downward trend continues. Contributing to weakness was easiness in hog market. Cheaper cottonseed meal on the West coast weakened soybean meal in that market. Future deliveries were quoted at sharper premiums over spot but deferred business was at a standstill. Meal, 44 percent, was at quoted $51 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for February delivery; $55 for March.

Waxes, Vegetable

Firm tone continued in the carnauba market as a result of the Brazilian government support program announced a week ago. Prices were strong at recent advances for spot and shipments. Buying interest also was more active for prompt requirements. Offerings from Brazil were still scanty and closely held. No. 3 Ceara crude was maintained at 72c. to 74c. per pound, spot as to quantity with Parnahyba crude 2c. more, same basis. Refined grades also were firm at 80c. to 82c. per pound, same basis. No. 1 Ceara yellow was maintained at $1.11 to $1.13 per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba at 2c. higher. Refined beeswax was in fairly active demand after declining 1c. per pound. Crude grades were steadier at the recent sharp reductions. Trading in candelilla was moderate, at unchanged prices, chiefly for immediate delivery.

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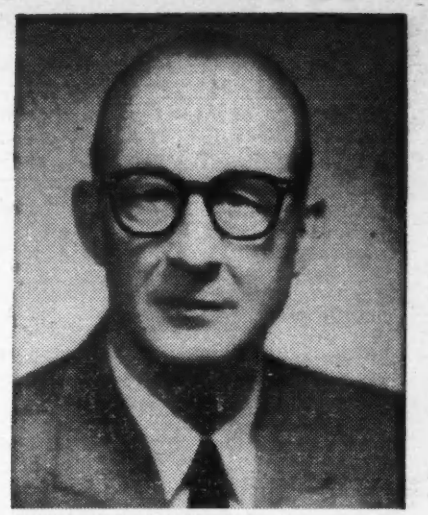


COMPANY PRESIDENT: S. Ben Bowerman, appointed president of R. P. Scherer, Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, an associate of R. P. Scherer Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Cyanamid, Canada, to Use Gas in Making Ammonias

Natural gas, one of western Canada's most important resources, will soon go to work for Cyanamid of Canada, Ltd., at its Welland, Ont., plant. The gas will replace imported coal in the manufacturing of ammonia and ammonium nitrate, two of the plant's principal products.

Dr. L. P. Moore, president of American Cyanamid Company's Canadian subsidiary, has announced a conversion program costing about five million dollars. He said the result of the changeover will increase the capacity of the plant and will result in a more balanced production to meet market requirements.

He added that the volume of production at Welland, coupled with the urea and ammonia production at the new Hamilton Bay plant, will be sufficient to supply all the foreseeable needs of Ontario and Quebec for nitrogenous fertilizers.

It is expected that the conversion program will be completed within twelve months. Cyanamid of Canada will use the gas direct from the pipeline as a basic material in the manufacture of ammonia.

Flintkote, Blue Diamond Approve a Pooling Deal

Flintkote Company, New York, and Blue Diamond Corporation, Los Angeles, have approved a plan of reorganization under which the business of the West Coast gypsum producer will be pooled with that of Flintkote, a national manufacturer of diversified products for home and industry.

The announcement said that subject to approval of the stockholders of the two companies the transaction will involve the issuance of one new share of Flintkote Common Stock, par value $5, in exchange for 1.87 shares of Blue Diamond capital stock. Currently, Blue Diamond Corporation has 767,603 shares of its stock outstanding and it is anticipated that 410,482 shares of Flintkote common will be required for the exchange.

Thermoplastic Polymer Developed by J. T. Baker

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has developed a new transparent acrylic-type thermoplastic polymer for injection molding and extrusion which is said by the firm to have exceptionally high heat resistance.

The new plastic, presently designated as "PL-11," is similar in mechanical and optical properties to polymethyl methacrylate, but has a heat distortion temperature of about 250 degrees Fahrenheit, approximately 50 degrees higher than the heat distortion point of polymethyl methacrylate, the firm says. It may be immersed indefinitely in boiling water without affecting its water-white transparency, it was added.

N.Y. PVLA Dinner Dance Set

New York Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold a ladies night dinner dance at the Plaza hotel, New York, on March 19. A reception will be held prior to dinner.

Fats, Oils Group to Meet

The Eastern Fats and Oils Association will hold a dinner-meeting at the Sheraton-East hotel, New York, on March 12. There will be a reception at 6:15 p.m. and dinner will be served at 7:45.

Petroleum Derivatives

The market appears to have stabilized somewhat, producers here reported last week. However, the plateau at which it has leveled off leaves something to be desired, it is conceded. Gaping holes showed here and there on the market scene. Examples: petroleum waxes showed a tendency to flinch before the threatened invasion of plastics into the coated container market; BTX materials continued to reflect the hold-the-line motif of Detroit; and LPG's were hurting somewhat from a less than inspired seasonal market. Foreign influences also were clamoring to be heard. In the Middle-East, a major British concern cut the price structure of its crude in that area. Other producers are expected to follow suit, and this, coupled with the fact that domestic crude prices already have been staggered somewhat, may put a different price picture on a number of items. Also, of course, the imported benzene picture continues to offer a darkened cloud over the three quarters to come.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 21, 1958
104.42	104.42	104.42	105.71

For Current Prices see page 9

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in March is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 7,170,000 barrels daily, compared with the 7,350,000 barrels daily forecast for February. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 3,900,000 barrels daily in March, a gasoline yield of 43.8 percent, and total crude runs of 8,000,000 barrels daily.

Crude runs for March are expected to be 185,000 barrels daily lower than the February forecast, the bureau report noted.

Data for December indicates total crude runs of 7,937,000 barrels daily including foreign runs of 994,000 barrels per day, the report added. Also, indicated crude runs to stills for January were 8,200,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 990,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in January was 7,190,000 barrels daily with production of 7,110,000 barrels daily.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Producers continue to wax optimistic about the future 1959 holds for this material. However, although existing stockpiles don't necessarily belie the optimism, they do cast a mighty shadow of questionability over the unquenchable hope grounded so firmly in the immediate future. In some quarters it is conceded that benzene will need a little longer than twelve short months to improve its overall position. All producers seem to agree that the demand quotient is climbing steadily and eventually, at present production levels, the market should reach a point of substantial health. However, it is also conceded that new producers continue to arrive on the scene, thus giving the market a frustrating kinship to the dog running after the mechanical rabbit. On top of the domestic problems confronting the industry, imported benzene seems bent on undercutting whatever little strength does occasionally develop in the market.

LPG's

A winter much softer in tone throughout the nation than had been initially anticipated, has left this material somewhat short of its seasonal sales goal. Producers of LPG, who weathered the recessional period in much better shape than many of their associates in the derivatives field, say that though the winter has been a relatively tough one for them as far as sales for heating goes, their expansion into other markets has continued strong and steady and they feel much of the slack has been taken up in this quarter of the market. As to the future, producers here say that the fact that ground was gained through the recession should be significant in itself. As the chemical industry grows to lean upon LPG more and more for diverse purposes, the seasonal factor as the factor will come to be a thing of the past, it was added.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 14 totaled 256,032,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 257,238,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,206,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,222,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 2,428,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Waxes, Mineral

Paraffin—This material, though a much heavier volume item than microcrystalline, is always considered keyed to that item's ups and downs. Though paraffin has a slightly broader demand base than microcrystalline, both find their heaviest sales in the wax-coated containers market. Producers recently adjusted the price structure of paraffin downward in order to allign it along more practical lines with the price of microcrystalline. One of the factors coming into more and more play in the waxes market is that of the plastic container. Chemical manufacturers of plastics, finding their stockpiles soaring during the recession period, rooted about for new outlets. An outgrowth of this search is the growing interest the plastic men are showing in the coated-container field. Developments along this line have already cropped up and reports continue to come in of new projects aimed in this direction. One petroleum man suggested that this threat will rouse the wax makers out of a complacency that has existed and make them sit up and fight for their market.

Miscellaneous

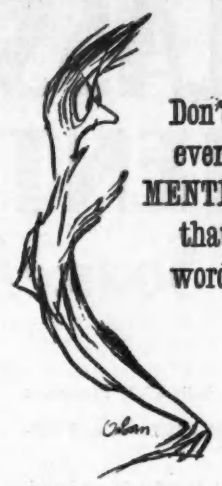
Crude Oil—Domestic demand for all oils in 1959 has been forecast by the Bureau of Mines at 9,378,000 barrels per day and total demand at 9,646,000 barrels per day. Exports are expected to be lower than in 1958, thus allowing for a differentiation between a domestic demand increase of 4.3 percent and the increase in total demand of only 4 percent.

In 1958, the bureau's report notes, crude oil production declined 6.5 percent, total demand was down 1.2 percent, while domestic demand increased 2 percent. The general business recession, it was added, which began in the latter part of 1957, continued through the first half of 1958. Stocks of crude oil and products were exceptionally high at the beginning of 1958, but as a result of curtailed production and refinery runs, these stocks were reduced 43 million barrels by the end of the year.

A gain of 2.8 percent in domestic demand for gasoline has been forecast for 1959 in the bureau's report, compared to a 1.7 percent increase in 1958. Distillate fuel demand is expected to increase 4.1 percent. The market for residual fuel oil is predicted in the report to show some improvement this year as a result of increased industrial activity.

Domestic demand for residual is expected to show a 2.6 percent gain in 1959 as compared to a decline of 5.4 percent in 1958.

Crude oil production is forecast at 7,280,000 barrels daily, 8.6 percent higher than in 1958 and crude runs to stills to supply the forecast demand should average 8,136,000 barrels daily, up 6.8 percent for the year.



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Chemical Men Get Warning: Juice Up Research

—Continued from page 3

use in the textile industry, Mr. Linberg pointed out the fact that it was not presented as a textile chemical material until 1953—twenty-three years after it was synthesized.

Broadening his argument even further, he noted that the material's new uses do not stop at textile chemicals. It is now employed as "a 'chill-proofing agent' in beer, a clarifying agent in wines, and in dentifrices for reducing or preventing the staining of teeth by coffee and tobacco."

Jumping to the other end of the textile chemical research spectrum, he chided the chemical industry for its lack of vision in answering the textile industry's "crying needs."

Conceding that recent developed in textiles point up the fact that "natural fibers are not being replaced but augmented by chemically produced fibers and this augmentation will continue and expand," he scoffed at limitations of research ideas to this concept alone and argued that "to make a blue sky' approach, could we, perhaps, change the diet of the sheep so that they will produce wool of additionally advantageous properties or even various kinds of wool to fit specific applications?"

Why Stop Here?

And why stop here? "What is to prevent the researcher," he added, "from feeding the cotton plant chemicals which will produce a fiber that is fireproof, waterproof, mildew proof, soil proof, and so on down the list of desirable properties."

Carrying his point beyond the chemical industry's responsibility to fabrics and their manufacture alone, Mr. Linberg suggested that "one of the major problems in this country which will not get any better unless chemicals come to the rescue is stream pollution."

Alternating his role of chastiser with that of prophet, Mr. Linberg unfolded his own vision of the textile chemical future for the audience.

"For the future," he prognosticated, "I see either resins free from chlorine damage one way or the other, and the development by the chemical industry of not only safer bleaches but completely safe bleaches, or both these developments."

As an alternative to bleaches he returned to his theme of feeding the cotton plant chemically so that the fiber would retain a "pristine whiteness."

What else does the future hold? "Fiber lubricants that are more effective and will fill our present need." Also, "fiber reactant lubricants as an integral part of the fiber and the fabric." At present, he noted, "untreated fabrics can be lubricated to restore the original tear strength, but the nature of the lubricant is such that they cannot do that well in conjunction with the resins, even though the intrinsic strength of the fabric is not greatly altered by the resins."

The Wedding of Materials

Mr. Linberg also pointed to "the wedding of cotton and wool with synthetic materials, or the wedding of various materials to produce proper finishing technics that will be worked out in years to come. This will mean designing, styling and merchandising methods that are not even in the dreaming stage today."

At this juncture he made a point that is frequently overlooked in discussions on the textile industry. "You will note," he added, "that I said synthetic materials and not specifically fibers, for in textiles, we now have a host of materials that are not fibers, to name a few: paper, leather, synthetic foams, synthetic furs, foil laminates, films, extruded plastics, etc."

Returning to his crystal ball, Mr. Linberg said that "perhaps one of the greatest areas for the organic chemist is the field of polymer research. He is studying modification of polymer structure to allow easier dyeing of synthetic fiber materials. We must introduce active groupings into the polymer structure to accommodate the application of dye. Fibers, like nylon, orlon, acrilan, dynel, have severe limitations as far as styling is concerned because of their difficult dyeing properties."

Vision More Than Bountiful

Mr. Linberg's vision was more than bountiful. It also contained "a yet unfulfilled dream that should come true within the next two decades: the creation of a new protein fiber duplicating the marvelous virtues of wool."

Also, he added, "our look into the future tells us that the processing of wool in fulling, scouring, decatizing, dyeing, etc., will all be on a continuous basis because of the invention of new machinery and new chemicals."

In conclusion, Mr. Lindberg told the chemical men that "while much has been done in the textile industry chemically and physically, really we are only in the infancy as far as a scientific approach is concerned. Controlled finishes whether they be physical or chemical are in the minority."

Linde to Build Unit

—Continued from page 5

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1—Vulcan 8' x 125' Rotary Kiln, 3/4" shell riveted, 2 tires.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell welded, 2 tires.
2—Rennenberg 6' x 60' Rotary Kilns, 5/8" shell riveted.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

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4—3400 gal. 8' x 8' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 15 HP motors.
1—4000 gal. 10' x 7'6" with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 10 HP motor.
1—4500 gal. 9' x 9' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 3 HP motor.
1—5000 gal. 9' x 10' with Nettco Turbo Agitator, 15 HP motor.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage, 8'6" x 16' x 8' cone.
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1—13,000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

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4—2000 gal. 7' x 7' with Nettco Turbo Agitators, 10 HP motors.
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2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes.
7—Dorr Thickeners; and 16' dia. with Tanks.
15—Nettco WT37, WT27, Agitator Drives, 10 & 15 HP.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
125—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES FOR INSPECTION

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel.: CYpress 2-5703

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS - KETTLES - EVAPORATORS - CONDENSERS - TANKS

1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 PSI.
1—20,000 gal. 347 S.S. Vertical Storage Tank, 12' x 23'.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# internal, with nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples C20, C27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S. XP construction.
1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 48" Suspended Fume tight 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., imperforate basket, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vapor-tite housings.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 3' x 8', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5' x 20', 6' x 50'.
2—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 50', 9' x 130'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.
3—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
5—Baker Perkins #15 JIM2, 100 gal. jacketed, sigma blades, 20 HP. motors. UNUSED.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
3—1000# Powder Mixer, 7 1/2 HP XP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

Partial List of Values — Send for News Flash!

Representative on Premises for Inspection

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto St., Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Ave., New York 51, N.Y. Tel. CYpress 2-5703

JUST PURCHASED

1—Denver 4' x 10' Ball Mill, 60 HP, new gears, liners, balls.
3—Pfaudler 750 gal. Glass Lined Reactors, Excellent Condition.
1—1400 gal. Horiz. Tank, T316 SS, ASME 175#.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Double Drum Dryer, atm.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. centrifugal, perf. basket, 1954.
1—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer—atm.
3—Baker Perkins 50 gal. sigma-blade jacketed Mixers.
3—Jaw Crushers: 20" x 6", 18" x 9", 11" x 15".
1—4' dia. Turbulaire Spray Dryer, T304 SS.
1—Heat Exchanger, 800 sq. ft., T316 SS, 250 PSI.
1—Dopp C.I. Kettle, 1000 gal., ASME, jkt., 25 HP agit.

CLOSING OUT

RAYON MANUFACTURING PLANT TENNESSEE

24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade Mixers, #17-VII.
7—B-P Barattes, jktd., 52" dia. x 39" long.
12—French jktd. Rayon Mixers, 5'L x 3'W x 4' deep, double shaft.
9—30" Sperry P.&F. Filter Presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
2—Nash H-5 and L-4 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
7—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—440 & 1400 sq. ft.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P.&F. Filter Presses, 20 chambers.

EQUIPMENT IN STOCK

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—1400 gal. T316 SS, ASME 175#, jkt., 20 HP XP agit.
2—1800 gal. steel, 180# jkt.
1—1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# jkt., agit.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, 25 HP.
1—750 gal. steel, jkt. & agit.
3—750 gal. T304 SS, ASME, 30# WP, 30# jkt., 10 HP XP agit.
3—750 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt.
6—465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# jkt.
1—450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15#.
1—150 gal. Pfaudler, glass, jkt. agit.
2—125 gal. T316 SS, jkt. agit.
1—100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# jkt., UNUSED.
1—100 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.
1—30 gal. G/L, 75# jkt.

ROTARY KILNS

1—11' x 155' Traylor, 7/8" shell.
1—9 x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 170' 3-tire, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 125' Vulcan, 3/4" shell.
1—8' x 115' 2-tire, 1/2" shell.
1—8' x 9' x 100' 2-tire.
1—8' x 100' 11/16" shell.
1—8' x 50' Vulcan, 1" shell.
1—7' x 120' 3-tire, 7/16" shell.
2—6' x 60' 2-tire, 5/8" shell.
1—4' x 24' brick-lined.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,700 gal. vacuum Tank, w/coils.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., 1/4".
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 gal., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, 1/4".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", 1,750 gal., VACUUM, coils.
1,400 gal., T316, ASME 175#.
500 gal., T347, jkt., vacuum.
Steel Tanks—450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600.

ROTARY DRYERS

4—8'8" x 70', 1/2", dbl. shell. 7'x50', 1/2" dbl. shell.
3—6' x 50', steam tube.
1—5'6" x 50' 3/8" shell.
1—4'8" x 32', 3/8" shell.
1—4'6" x 40', 32', 1/4" shell.
1—4' x 12', T304 S.S.
1—3' x 15', Everdur.

PULVERIZERS

3—Mikros: #2DH, 3TH, 4TH.
1—Hammermill, Penna. Crusher "non-clog," #DNC-5060, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
3—Hammermills, Penna. Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP "Trojan."
3—Hammermills, Jeffrey 50 HP, 25 HP, 36" x 24", 24" x 18".
1—Roller Mill, Raymond #3036 hi-side, single-whizzer.
1—Pulverizer, Babcock & Wilcox, #32F, 75 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS, Continuous

Sharples C-20, Super-D-Hydrator, T316 SS.
Sharples #PN-14 Super-D-Canters, 1316 SS.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned Steel.
Bird 32" x 50", T316 SS.
Bird 18" x 28", T304 SS.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel, type CH.

EVAPORATORS—STILLS

1—625 sq. ft., T347 SS, Single Effect, Vacuum.
1—588 sq. ft., SS, Vert. Long-Tube, dbl. effect, Buflovak.
1—400, 250 sq. ft., nickel, vert. long-tube.
1—250 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced circ, 1953 design.
1—236 sq. ft., T316 SS, dbl. effect.
1—20 sq. ft., T304 SS, forced cir.
1—1400 gal. vac. Still, T316 SS.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

4—Komarek-Greaves, 27" dia. x 23" w Rolls, 1-1/4" x 2-1/2 x 2-1/4", 25 tons/hr., 75 HP.
1—Vulcan Iron Works, 30" dia. x 12-1/2" w T304 SS Roll, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1-1/8", 7-1/2 tons/hr., 50 HP, 1954.

120,000 SQUARE FEET OF EQUIPMENT IN STOCK AT

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

MIXERS—1 c.f., 20 c.f. Cone—12 c.f., 32 c.f., 60 c.f., Rubbon—52 c.f. Drum—110 Gal. Day double sigma.

MILLS—Pulverizing—10 HP Greundler—30 HP Mikro 3W—50, 100 HP Wms.—100 HP Jeffrey 36x42—100 HP #50 Raymond S/S Imp

PACKING—Triangle Auger type—St. Regis 105 FV valve—Pneumatic Scale Capper 60 p/m.

CRUSHERS—#00 Rotary Sturtevant—9x16 Climax—13x24 Farrel Jaw.

SCREENS—12"x72" s/s Ajax—24" dia. Riddle—3'x5', 3'x10', 4'x10', Tyler Hummer—20"x84", 40"x84" double & triple Rotex.

OVEN—Laminating 14"x32'—325° gas fired, automatic.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab. Jars (new)—36"x42", 36"x48", 6'x5' porcelain lined—6'x8' & 4½'x16" Hardinge Buhrstone.

CONVEYORS—18"x16' Farquahr Portables—18"x37' Troughing inclined—44" slats x 48' long—12"x40' screw w/motor reducer.

MILLS—Hardinge Ball 5'x36" Air Swept w/elec. ear—Syntron feeder & accessories 6'x36" (unused)—8'x36", 8'x48", 10'x48".

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift—Yale 6000# Yard King, all weather cab—pneumatics.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

MACHINERY—ANYONE?

2—Day Imperial 75 & 150 gallon jack. double arm Mixers, 25 & 40 h.p.
1—Kinney 100 c.f.m. Vacuum Pump, m.d.
3—3½, 80 & 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Thropp 18 x 50" two roll Mill with reducer, bed plate and 75 h.p. motor.
3—Stokes "F" & Kux 74 & 82 single punch Tablet Machines, each with vari-drive.
5—Jeffrey, Williams & Sturtevant Hammer Mills, each cpld. to ex. proof motor.
2—Gump #41 Vibrox Packers, 1 h.p. motor.
1—10 h.p. Agitator, 100 r.p.m. with turbo.

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4-HAVEG TANKS
2-7' x 7' 2000 gallons each
2-6' x 6' 1250 gallons each

Closed dished tops with manholes, sight glass fitting with valves. Each tank equipped with side bottom outlet.

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ECH SPECIALS

Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer; 59" x 78", dbl. door.
SS Spray Dryer, 3' x 10'; complete unit.
2—Mikro's—Bantam & 1SL with 5 HP motor.
Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
Gen. American 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
BP Jktd. Mixer 100 gal. working cored arms.

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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Pony Mixer: Troy 40 gal. 2-speed.
Reactor: 50 gal. Pfaudler gl. lined, ag.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42".
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st. st., jktd.
Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack., agit.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
3-roll Mills: Day type B 14 x 30" hi-speed.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us a list of your idle machines.

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FOR SALE

1—Goslin Birmingham 10' x 16' rotary vacuum filter.
1—Mikro #6 atomizer, stainless.
1—Eimco 4' x 8' stainless rotary drum filter.
5—80 gallon stainless autoclaves, agitated.
1—Tolhurst 40" suspended rubber lined centrifuge.
9—Rotex sifters, 40" x 84", 40" x 120", 60" x 120", 1 and 2 deck.
3—Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined filters, 92 sq ft.
8—Nash, Kinney, Beech Russ, Stokes vacuum pumps, 8, 19, 38, 75, 110, 225, 320 and 702 CFM.
2—Patterson 4' x 4'—250 gallon jacketed steel ball mills.
1—200 gallon Baker-Perkins double arm jacketed mixer.
1—Readco 25 gallon stainless jacketed vacuum mixer.
12—24" filter presses, iron, lead and everdur.
1—1½' x 16' Hersey rotary dryer.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORP.
52 NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. Phone: HYacinth 9-7200

WE'RE IN LINE FOR '59

1—Pfaudler 750 gal., glass lined jacketed & agitated Reactor, 15 HP motor.
1—Pfaudler 200 gal., glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Nooter 750 gal. Reactor, 300 PSI jacket.
1—72" x 30' Stainless Steel Column, 20 bubble cap trays, type 347.
1—Raymond #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
8—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 8"x15"; 12"x20"; 18"x24"; 24"x36" motor driven.
1—Hardinge 8'x30" Conical Ball Mill.
3—Tolhurst 40" Stainless Centrifugals, Suspended, perorated baskets.
2—Fletcher 40" Steel Centrifugals, Suspended, peforated baskets.
1—Fletcher 30" Stainless Centrifugal, Suspended, perforated basket, vaportite.
2—Sharples C-20 Stainless Super-D-Hydrators
1—Baker Perkins 21" Type S-21 Ter-Meer Centrifugal, 316 Stainless—NEW.
2—Sharples PN 14 Super-D-Canters, S.S. 316.
3—Vulcan, Allis Chalmers 8'x125' Rotary Kilns, motor driven.
4—Komarek-Greaves 27"x23" Briquetting Presses, Feeders & 75 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6'x50' Steam Tube Dryers.
2—Louisville 6'x25' Steam Tube Dryers.
4—Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryers, steel 502-16, 705-24; stainless 604-24.
1—Bonnet 7'x60'x½" Rotary Dryer, lifters.
3—Nickel Heat Exchangers (169) 7/8"x10' Nickel Tubes, 338 sq. ft.
15—Cupro-Nickel Heat Exchangers: 177; 346; 1035; 2330; 5200 sq. ft.
25—Steel Heat Exchangers: 189; 880; 1042; 2060; 3900; 4420 sq. ft.
1—Industrial Type SS-2 Stainless Pressure Leaf Filter, 195 sq. ft.
1—Niagara S.S. Filter, 54 sq. ft.
3—Sweetland #10, #12 Filters, Stainless and steel leaves.
18—Shriver, Sperry 18" to 36" wood; steel; aluminum. Filter Presses.
5—Sturtevant 14' Whizzer Separators.
1—Raymond 30" double Whizzer Separator.
10—Tyler-Hummer Screens, 4'x6'; 4'x8'; with Thermionic Controls.
8—Evaporators, Single and Multiple Effect, Steel and Copper Tubular Calandrias, 500 to 15000 sq. ft.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 0259

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60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.
310 Thompson Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

16—Alco type 316 S.S. jacketed kettles, 3000 gal. complete with agitators and drives, working pressure 50#.

2—Van Alst S.S. 400 gallon, jacketed kettles.

3—Van Alst S.S. jacketed reactors, 50 gallons with agitator and drive.

1—Theo Walter, 500 gallon S.S. jacketed reactor with agitator and drive.

1—Leader type 347 S.S. vertical storage tank 18,000 gallons.

1—Columbia Eng. steel pressure tank 2400 gallon, 265 psi.

1—Tippett & Wood steel jacketed kettle, 2500 gallons

2—L. O. Koven steel jacketed kettle with agitators, 750 gallons.

1—Procter & Schwartz—2 truck dryer.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2' x 6'.

1—Stokes S.S. jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 3' x 15'.

4—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryers 3' x 15'.

3—Pfaudler type 316 S.S. jacketed reactors, 750 gallons each, complete with agitators and drives.

1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

2—Stokes single door vacuum shelf dryers—6 shelves.

1—Louisville rotary dryer 38" x 40', type L.

1—Steel rotary dryer 2' x 14'.

4—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryers, 207-10, 310-16, 310-20.

3—Louisville S.S. rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

2—Louisville rotary steam tube dryers, 6' x 60'.

1—Sweetland #3 S.S. filter, 70 sq. ft.

12—Sweetland #12 S.S. filters with #72 S.S. leaves.

1—Niagara S.S. filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc S.S. rotary filter, 3' x 3' (new).

10—Davis Engineering type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 170 sq. ft. (new).

1—Sparkler steel filter, Model #18D-8.

1—Shriver Rubber lined filter press, 36' x 36'.

1—Bird type 316 S.S. suspended type centrifuge 48' with perforated basket, complete with fume type cover, unloader and motor.

3—Tolhurst center slung 40" and 48" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated baskets.

1—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuge with perforated basket.

19—Robinson S.S. powder blenders, 255 cu. ft.

2—Badger type 316 S.S. heat exchangers, 500 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 S.S. Bubble cap column 4' dia. with 30 plates.

1—Swenson single effect S.S. evaporator, 320 sq. ft.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP steam generator, 150 psi.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Almos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 28".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—4" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 30, 40, 50 gal.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Lead Lined Kettle 250 gal.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2SI, 2TH, 1SH, Bantam.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab. to 50 HP.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 4' x 5'.
Steel 3 Roll, 9" x 22", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
Colloid Mills 1½ HP & up.
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gals. Jacketed.
Change Can Mixers 5, 15, 40, 150 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. vert. mixer 25 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary.
Also Single & Rotary ¼" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, GI. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete (1954)
TANK—steel, hor. 5/16" 10,000 gal. 10' D x 17'; coil.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft. 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp; 40" Rubber Covered.
FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1½" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G L Kettles 75, 200, 300, 600 gal.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 16".
MIXER, DAY—2½ gal. D.A. Sigma, Jack., Vacuum, 5 H.P.

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Modern Rebuilt Machinery
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At Bargain Prices

Ross 9" x 24" and 5" x 14" High Speed Three Roll Roller Mills with Stainless Steel water-cooled Rollers.

Colton Model 140 Stainless Steel Single Head Tube Filler, worm type, with Steam Jacketed Agitated Hopper.

Jones Models CMV and CMC Carton Forming and Filling Machines.

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,560 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.

PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tite Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp Case Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Wrap King. All sizes and models.

OVER 3,000 MACHINES IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

Complete Details & Quotations On Request

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12 - 1000 gal. Steel Horiz. Pressure Tanks. 275 PSI code construction. Last use anhydrous ammonia.

7 - Milton Roy Pumps. Simplex and Duplex type MD1. Hastelloy construction.

1 - Pfaudler 200 gallon glass lined Reactor. Agitated with motor and drive.

2 - J. H. Day 200 gallon Sigma Mixers. Power tilting.

1 - Steel Fra tionating Column, 42" O. D. x 70'. 28 trays, 30 PSIG.

2 - Cast Iron 30" x 30" Filter Presses, 54 frms 53 plts.

2 - 1500 gallon Steel, jacketed, agitated Reaction Kettles.

3 - 3500 S.S. Horizontal Glascote Tanks. Closed with agitators.

1 - Size 22 x 54 type RCDH Roots Blower. New 1952.

1 - Fitzpatrick Model D-6 Comminuting machine. 5 HP motor.

2 - Groen 60 gallon, 100 PSI, S.S. Model RA Kettles. Agitated.

2 - Buflovak Model J. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves 2½" centers. Complete.

1 - Raymond 5 Roller Low Side Mill, w/Cyclones, Fans, extra parts.

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
[illegible] San Francisco 7, California

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Free Catalog: Fort Pitt Brewery, Pittsburgh—16-page, 2-color illustrated catalog showing all the processing equipment in this plant which ceased operations in November. Thousands of dollars worth of equipment being sold piecemeal for a mere fraction for immediate delivery. Write to: Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y. Telephone: AMherst 2100.

Yeast Dryer—Fischer rotary yeast dryer, Model 36/40, with pulverizers, elevator, still erected in plant in Eastern Pennsylvania, complete details by writing OPD 706.

Tanks—232 tanks, stainless, glass-lined, horizontal, vertical, one-piece, sectional—write for free listing; prices 5c per gal. and up; various locations, immediate delivery. Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., 3086 Main St., Buffalo 14, N. Y.

For Sale — Niagara Model 45 diatomaceous earth filter, 7 leaves, 3" centers, 24" dia. Monel tank, guaranteed condition; price $2,500, complete. OPD 707.

1—Bird suspended type centrifuge with 40" rubber covered imperforate basket, driven by Louis Allis 2-speed 40/10 H.P. motor for 440 volts, 60 cycles, 3 phase current. Complete with brake, interlock, ammeter, pushbutton station, 2-speed magnetic switch, etc. Good operating condition. Call S. B. Penick & Co., Lyndhurst, N. J. Geneva 8-6000—Ext. 40.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

2—550 gal. S.S. Totally enclosed, vertical mixing tanks 2—550 gal. S.S. open mixing tanks, 4—3385 horizontal S.S mixing tanks. Detailed information, Ace Processing Company, 6823 S. Kenwood Ave., Chicago.

Rotary Dryer, stainless steel, 9' x 42'; stainless mixers with paddles, approx. 70 and 200 cu. ft. cap., bubble towers 5' x 28', rubber lined tank 9,000 gal. cap. OPD 708.

Ross #130 EL, 2 gal., double planetary, laboratory mixer; Kent #23-C, 60 gal. Pony Mixer; Day #2, Cincinnatus, 20 gal. sigma-blade mixer; Swanson Automatic Friction Capper #50D-02; Abbe Dispersall Mixer, 220 gal.; Bantam Micro Pulverizer. Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. DElaware 2-6695-6.

For Sale: 40" Tolhurst suspended perforated steel Centrifuge; 275 gal. Stainless Jacketed Mixing Kettle, 25# Jkt. 10 H.P. XP Varidrive Motor and Heavy Duty Double Acting Stainless Agitator; 200 cu. ft. (1,600 gal.) Sprout-Waldron Heavy Duty steel Double Ribbon Blender; 1,500 and 3,000 gal. Stainless Tanks with Coils; Best Equipment Company, 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Stokes & Smith Powder Filler (auger type); powder mixer & sifter; powder blender. Describe fully. Ames Co., 1496 H St., N.E. Wash. 2, D.C.

Sharples DH-2 recycle nozlejector, stainless bowl and covers, with motor and controls. OPD 709.

FACILITIES OFFERED

High Vacuum molecular distillation for large quantity runs on a toll basis. Molecular Distillations, Inc., 527 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Tele: PLaza 3-6527.

MATERIALS OFFERED

76 Trombones couldn't make more noise than these bargains: Triethylene Glycol; Potassium Bicarbonate U.S.P. (Mallinckrodt) Heavily constructed once-used 55 gallon drums $21.50; crude Texas Cedarwood oil; Sodium Benzoate tech; Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

Closeout Spot Stock 10,000 lbs. Ethyl Glucoside, Corn Products, list 48c, price 4c.; 4,000 gallons TCP Concentrate original Shell list $2.50 gallon, price 25c. 10,000 lbs. Activated Carbon N9 Columbia list $1.10, price 10c.; 10,000 lbs. Ozokerite Wax Black list 40c., price 7c. Inspection at warehouse. All Chemicals Co. 37 East 28th St., N.Y., N.Y., Lexington 2-8571.

Micaceous Silica—Have large deposit Microscopic Micaceous Silica, Possibly suitable for Paints, Enamel, Rubber, Etc. 94 percent minus 60; 52 percent minus 200. Wet, 57 percent on 400. L. R. Boone, Box 293, Charlotte, N. C.

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Chemical Executive Assistant—Age 29, B.A.; MBA credits. Experienced industrial sales, market research, import-export administration. Can handle all technical and commercial details connected with marketing chemicals. NYC area. OPD 705.

SERVICES OFFERED

Analytical Service: Complete analysis of complex mixtures. Mass spectrometric, Infrared, Ultra-violet, X-Ray, and conventional chemical techniques are used in conjunction with gas chromatography to render a fast, accurate, inexpensive analysis. Cost survey without obligation. Satisfaction guaranteed. Analytical Service Company, 2202 West 107th Place, Chicago, 43, Illinois.

Polypropylene Deal

—Continued from page 3

resin are expected to be available by midsummer from leased facilities of the Port Reading, N. J., linear polyethylene plant of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

One line of the Port Reading plant is now being modified for polypropylene production using a process developed in the research laboratories of Sun Oil. Koppers will operate the process under the technical direction of AviSun. The capacity of the converted plant is estimated to be 20 million pounds per year.

Chalmer G. Kirkbride, executive director of research and engineering for Sun, has been elected president of AviSun Corporation. William H. Brown, vice-president and treasurer of Viscose, has been elected treasurer and assistant secretary of AviSun, and Joseph T. Wilson, jr., assistant treasurer for Sun, has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of AviSun.

Other directors of the joint affiliate, in addition to the officers named above, are:

Dr. Frank H. Reichel, Harry L. Dalton, Gerald S. Tompkins and Dr. Herschel H. Cudd from Viscose; and Robert G. Dunlop, Clarence H. Thayer, and Willard W. Wright from Sun.

Until commercial production of polypropylene is achieved at the Port Reading plant around mid-year, Sun will provide pilot plant quantities of new polymers and copolymers under contract to AviSun.

Initially, the manufacture of film and fiber is being handled by American Viscose under contract to AviSun. Concentrated olefins for the commercial production of polypropylene will be supplied as far as possible to AviSun by Sun.

Sohio, Atlas Join

—Continued from page 3

Chemical, has been elected president of Solar Nitrogen Chemicals, Inc., and Edward J. Goett, executive vice-president of Atlas Powder, has been elected vice-president. There will be no change in personnel, product line, service policies, or sales territories.

Sohio has engaged since 1955 in the manufacture and sale of ammonia nitrogen solutions, urea, nitric acid, and dry ice, at its petrochemical plant next to its Lima refinery. Atlas Powder uses ammonia in its explosive and chemical activities.

In commenting on the organization of the new company, Sohio said its petrochemical plant has been operating profitably, and that it appears advantageous at this time to add participation by a company that is a substantial consumer of ammonia.

Mr. Gottshall said that the expansion and further diversification of operations through the acquisition of an interest in a profitable modern ammonia plant is in accordance with Atlas Powder Company's forward planning and extensive interest in nitrogen research.

The sale price was not announced.

Bids Wanted

Calcium Chloride, 150 M T, 70 to 75 percent solid fused, Bid 89-99-PI-9222, Mar. 10, The Korea Refrigeration Assoc., #82, 2nd St., Myung-Dong, Choong-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Acetic Acid, 5,850 bots., Fed. Spec. O-A-71, dated Aug. 12, 1953, Bid IFB 30-635-39, Mar. 18, Rome Air Materiel Area, Attn: Ropep Griffiss AFB, N. Y.

Chloropicrin, 5 M T, Bid 89-99-PI-9222, Mar. 10, The Central Federation of Fisheries, #104, 2-ka, Myung-Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Dyes, Coaltar, syn., various amounts, Bid 89-390-99-PI-9202, Mar. 10, Chosum Pangjik Co., Ltd., 28, 5-Ka, Namdaimoon-Ro, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Drugs, Menthol, 238 bots., Hydrochloric Acid, 1,728 bots., Formaldehyde solution, 960 bots., Cupric Sulfate, 168 bots., Bid IFB M5-95-59, Feb. 26, Marketing Div., Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.; Antipyrine, USP, 200 kilos, Benzocaine, USP, 100 kilos, Chlorophyll, USP, 20 kilos, Inositol, USP, 30 kilos, Phenobarbital, USP, 50 kilos, Salicylic Acid, USP 500 kilos, Sodium Salicylate, USP, 500 kilos, Vitamin C, USP, 50 kilos, Bid 89-370-99-PI-9220, Mar. 9, Sam Yung Chemical Co., Ltd., No. 146, Kwanhun-Dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul, Korea; Cortison Acetate, USP, powd., 5 kgs., Petrolatum, snow white, 5 M T, Castor Oil, USP, 10 M T, Sulfaguanidine, USP, 2000 kgs., Sulfathiazole, USP, 2000 kgs., Diastase, NF, 2000 kgs., Potassium Hydroxide, USP, 3000 kgs., Testesterone Propionate, USP, 10 kgs., Bid 89-370-99-PI-9220, Mar. 9, Orient Medical Industry Co., Ltd., 6-2, Kalwol-Dong, Yongsan-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

Sodium Hydroxide, tech., 120 dms., Fed. Spec. P-S-63LB, F.O.B. Destination, Bid IFB KC-70961, Feb. 27, General Services Admin. Region 6, Business Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 10, Mo.

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Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 2 DS3.
Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
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Vulcanizer 60" x 9' 125 lbs.
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Stainless steel Ball Mill.
Aluminum Condenser 350 square feet.
4-24" Filter Press S.S. Fittings Wood Fr.
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424 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
ELdorado 5-5206

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MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.

DALLAS (DAvis 1-6898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (Sutter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms.... gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls... lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works.... ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. .... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yerba santa, USP, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 19.00 - 25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 26.00 - 40.00
Madagascar, bots. ..... lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. ..... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. .... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works..... lb. .29¼ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms..... lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., flk. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
flk. dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .1510- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld... lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16½- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .16⅝- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms..... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works. lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works .. lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04½- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works .lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works... lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works .... lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works..... lb. .35½- —

Textiles Enter Golden Age, Chemists Set Pace

—Continued from page 5

capacities or potentials, as far as extensions at the small plant level are concerned."

Following the flexibility concept through to the textile chemicals themselves, Mr. Caldwell told his audience to "consider the innumerable modifications of the textile specialty materials; those products that are further processed or compounded for some specific and many times urgent requirement."

In respect to this he cited rubber latex, a material that "may be reprocessed to include several parts of clay or carbonate filler for each part of rubber solids in the ready-to-use-compounds."

Basic Chemicals Assume Trade Names

He conceded that "frequently, basic materials such as styrene, butadiene, latex, polyoxyethylenes, polyethylenes, quaternaries, etc., lose their identities through compounding and through trade name disguises. Difficulties in establishing use patterns for these materials," he added, "are furthered by multiple applications of finishing chemicals in operations throughout the basic mechanical phase of fabric manufacture."

"In other words," he concluded, "a chemical used in finishing might also be applied to fibers even prior to spinning and/or during several operations before the final finishing touch."

While Mr. Caldwell dealt with problems in the textile industry confronting manufacturers of organic chemicals, Ray L. Currier of the marketing development department of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., spoke to CMRA of the inorganic side of the picture. The prime factor to keep in mind, Mr. Currier contended, is that "the buying habits of the textile industry are very diverse and one encounters such features as cooperative buying and buying through agents or brokers as standard practice for some segments of the textile field."

Drawing his second point from this, Mr. Currier noted that "jobbers play a very important part in the purchase of textile concerns."

"We believe," he added, "that published end-use patterns showing textiles as a consuming segment reflect in large measure only the direct movement of products from basic manufacturers to the textile industry and largely overlook the very extensive movement handled by jobbers."

The third point Mr. Currier made was that "textile processing remains an art rather than an exact science, making an extrapolation based upon yardage or weight of good processed subject to considerable error."

For his fourth point Mr. Curriier cited the fact that there "are no trade associations in the textile industry which keep adequate statistics concerning the resuirement for processing chemicals by the textile industry.

"Fifth, many of the commodities used by the textile industry are in the form of proprietary or trademarked materials which are produced and sold by a multitude of specialty houses.

"And sixth, the textile industry suffers from a considerable fluctuation in rate of actvity from year to year."

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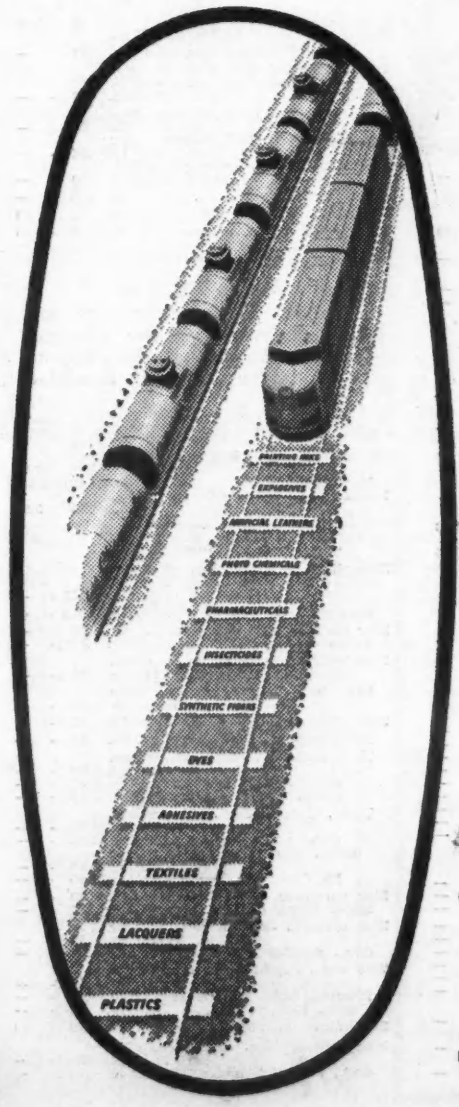

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